

Rotarian

APR 1 1942

APRIL



WALTER B. PITKIN

Small Business
On the Alert

ALLAN ROY DAFOE

What the Quints
Have Taught Me

F. W. SOLLMANN

No More
Empires!

JOSEPH T. THORSON

Speaking of
Canada . . .

DEBATE-OF-MONTH

A Federal
Sales Tax?

PICTURES—

• French Boys Fatten
On Swiss Food

1942



The Old Mission Bell
over the arch and en-
trance to Hermit's
Rest on the south rim
of the Grand Canyon.

FIDELITY

THE bell—the true symbol of sound—its ring has stirred the hearts of men in victory and devotion—its tone rings true. The bell is to sound what the camera is to sight whose lens captivates the fleeting scene—a bird perched on a willow branch—a streamlined train roaring down a ribbon of steel.

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A 'Fourth Object' Project to Fit Your Club

(A message for Rotarians)

What can a small Rotary Club do to further International Service?

What can an inland Club do?

These and many other questions arise when Rotary Clubs and individual Rotarians cast about for something concrete to accomplish toward the Fourth Object—"The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace—."

Here's what more than 300 Clubs did to promote inter-American goodwill and understanding! And as the figures show, size and location meant naught.

Clubs under 20 members—

Englehard, N. C., has 10 members.

*It sent one "Fourth Object Subscription."**

Brampton, Ont., Canada, has 17 members.

*It sent one "Fourth Object Subscription."**

Casa Grande, Ariz., has 17 members.

*It sent one "Fourth Object Subscription."**

Benld, Ill., has 18 members.

*It sent two "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Clubs with 20 to 50 members—

The Alberni District, B. C., Canada, Rotary Club has 35 members.

*It sent 5 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Yankton, So. Dak., has 35 members.

*It sent 3 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Granite City, Ill., has 40 members.

*It sent 4 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Laredo, Tex., has 49 members.

It sent 49 "Fourth Object Subscriptions," and each member paid for one of them! The Secretary of the Club wrote:*

We along the Mexican border know and see the good being accomplished by placing these subscriptions where they will be read by thinking men and women.

Last year, with 45 members, the Laredo Rotary Club

sent 45 such subscriptions, so this is the second year the Club has subscribed 100 percent.

Clubs with 50 to 100 members—

Sandusky, Ohio, has 53 members.

*It sent 4 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Sheridan, Wyo., has 70 members.

*It sent 5 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Missoula, Mont., has 87 members.

*It sent 5 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Clubs with more than 100 members—

Regina, Sask., Canada, has 101 members.

*It sent 4 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Milwaukee, Wis., has 303 members.

*It sent 10 "Fourth Object Subscriptions."**

Cleveland, Ohio, has 442 members.

It sent 80 "Fourth Object Subscriptions." Of these, 50 were renewals and 30 were new subscriptions.*

Phoenix, Ariz., has 132 members.

It sent 111 "Fourth Object Subscriptions," each one paid by an individual member.*

In all, more than 300 Rotary Clubs in the United States and Canada have paid for more than 3,000 current subscriptions to REVISTA ROTARIA for non-Rotarians and institutions in Latin America!

*WHAT IS A 'FOURTH OBJECT SUBSCRIPTION'?

It is a subscription to REVISTA ROTARIA, the Spanish-language edition of THE ROTARIAN, paid for by a Rotary Club or individual Rotarian in the United States or Canada and sent either to a non-Rotarian or institution specified by the donor or selected from names sent in by the Rotary Governors of the Latin-American Districts.

A suitable card is sent to the recipient announcing that the magazine comes through the goodwill and generosity of the donor, giving his name and address.

To join in this expression of good neighborliness, all that need be done is to notify THE ROTARIAN of the number of REVISTA subscriptions your Club—or you, individually—wishes to pay for. The cost is now \$1.25 for a year's subscription; after July 1 it will be \$1.50.

You—or your Club—will be billed when the subscription starts and the name of the recipient or recipients is sent you.

Typical of the many letters of appreciation that have come from the recipients of these "Fourth Object Subscriptions" is this letter from an important public figure of Mexico City, Mexico:

During 1941, I received regularly your important magazine, REVISTA ROTARIA, which I found of extreme interest and benefit. I have just been notified that, thanks to the Rotary Club of Owensboro, Ky., I shall have the pleasure continued through 1942. The numbers of January and February have already come to hand, and on reading them I see that the magazine continues to be a strong bastion in the fortification of good relations among the Americas which now so happily exists.

THE ROTARIAN

35 East Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois

In Your
May

ROTARIAN



Among other articles is one by Clayton S. Moyer, who tells what it's like to be doing business as—

A Canadian Grocer in Wartime



From Chariots to Tanks



Photo: Publix

Since the "Assyrian came down like the wolf," the Near East has been the battleground of civilization.

Francis A. Kettaneh, a Director of Rotary International from Lebanon, tells about it.

Comment on ROTARIAN Articles by ROTARIAN Readers



Talking It Over

49 Messages of Goodwill

Told by A. E. McCulloch, Rotarian Dentist

Laredo, Texas

This is advance notice that the Rotary Club of Laredo, under the leadership of President A. W. Pettit and International Service Committee Chairman Charles Mumm, has repeated its action of last year. It has subscribed 100 percent for REVISTA ROTARIA, the Spanish edition of THE ROTARIAN. Forty-nine messages of goodwill to our Ibero-American neighbors!

Rotarian McCulloch refers to "Fourth Object Subscriptions" to REVISTA ROTARIA, paid for by North American Rotary Clubs and Rotarians. These are given to non-Rotarians and to schools in Latin America—and now total more than 3,000.—Eds.

Maysville, Not 'Maysfield'

Says C. E. PETERSON, Rotarian Insurance Executive Maysville, Kentucky

I notice in the March ROTARIAN [Rotarians in the News] that you state that Justice Stanley Reed, of the Supreme Court, is an honorary member of the Maysfield, Kentucky, Rotary Club.

This is in error, as he is an honorary member of the Maysville, Kentucky, Rotary Club. He was a charter member of our Club, and until he left Maysville for Washington, D. C., he was very active in Rotary, I am happy to say. We elected him an honorary member after he left Maysville. Our Club is very proud of Justice Reed, as he was born and raised here, and has his home here.

Footnoting 'Playing Pan-America'

By MARIANO BLANCO Q., Insurance Secretary, Rotary Club Guanabacoa, Cuba

Those who became acquainted with the Pan-American Club movement through reading Rabbi Morris A. Skop's *Playing 'Pan-America'* [March ROTARIAN] may be interested in this picture [see cut] of the Pan-American Club sponsored by the Rotary Club of Guanabacoa. It was organized by Rotarian Dr. Tomás Lancha Conesa in his school, and was inaugurated February 26, 1941, on the occasion of receiving the Brazilian flag from the Brazilian representative in Cuba.

The idea of the organization of this club originated in an interchange of correspondence initiated by Rotarian Carl Karmany, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. We received a beautiful American flag from his Club. As Chairman of the International Service Committee, I was authorized to obtain from each American country a standard-size flag.

Whenever we received a flag, we in-

vited to our meeting a sixth-grade boy or girl from a public or private school—also the Consular representative of the respective country—and the youth would read some work he or she had prepared. It was then sent to the Rotary Club in the capital city of that nation, with the request that such work about its country be handed to a scholar, who in turn would write about Cuba, and start correspondence between the scholars.

Since the organization of the Pan-American Club, we invite the scholars representing the countries whose flags are to be honored. The members of the Pan-American Club are constantly in touch with the Consular representatives and in correspondence with the children of other republics of the continents, exchanging stamps, books, and photos. We are helping other Rotary Clubs to sponsor Pan-American Clubs, and in this manner, through our school children, we will know more of each other, and learn that mutual understanding and friendship will make us all safe for democracy and justice.

No Jitters

For JAMES H. PARKES, Rotarian President, Foster & Parkes Co. Nashville, Tennessee

The series of articles "A World to LIVE In" in THE ROTARIAN is a good thing to read instead of the depressing editorials in the newspapers. I might recommend it to a friend of my boyhood who came to me yesterday and predicted, all excited:

"Jim, after this war we are going to have the most terrible depression the world has ever known!"

"You and I were boys together," I reminded him, "after the War between the States. Our parents lived through that war. One army took everything from them—your parents lost horses,



THESE ALERT youngsters are members of the Pan-American Club of Guanabacoa, Cuba.

mules, cows, pigs, and chickens; and when it seemed there was nothing left, the other side came and even burned the fences and some of the flooring of the house for fuel.

"But our parents lived through it. I remember they were pretty happy when we were children. Your parents raised seven or eight children, fed and clothed you, gave you a good place to sleep, and educated you. The whole lot of you turned out real decently."

He admitted that was so.

"Well," I said, "what are you kicking about? Can't we do the same? If the worst comes to the worst, won't we have the spinal column to stand up to any disasters that befall us? Do you think we'll be any worse off during or after this war than our parents were?"

He said, "No."

But I believe it will not be so bad as he fears. Men are turning to the problems of peace now, while there is still time, and as such articles as Sir Norman Angell's in the March issue of THE ROTARIAN prove, they are planning to make a post-war depression, if we need have one, less violent than that of the 1930s.

English and Irish Set Pace

For WALTER W. HENDRIX, Rotarian Secretary, Steel Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

There has been much meat in the series "A World to LIVE In," but never more than in Sir Norman Angell's *Shall the Next Peace Also Fail?* [March ROTARIAN].

In a recent speech to the Rotary Club of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, I pointed out that English and Irish Rotary Clubs for several months have been discussing the philosophy of peace. Surely it is time for Americans to do something about it, for peace is already being forged on the anvil of war. Of course, we have no right to interfere with any plans or alliances now being made by our Government to help us win this war, but no pledges should interfere with plans for a just peace. This is not the time for final peace plans, but it is the time to apply Rotary principles.

Americans, including Rotarians, have not heretofore favored peace discussions. We have willingly contributed for rescue work abroad and we fight aggressors, but we stop there. The people of Europe especially have been puzzled at this American attitude. We have shown very slight interest in measures to prevent wars.

There is some hope that we will not withdraw after this war. Millions of Americans, however, do not now wish to help in this regard. Rotarians therefore have a duty at home to interest America in world peace. The world is changing during this war. England will never be the same after Dunkirk and the bombing of her cities. China has changed. Japan and Russia will never be the same again. All of conquered Europe has changed. How greatly America is being changed we can already foresee. Perhaps Rotary will be changed. The very existence of Rotary is being challenged.

Rotary International's Committee on Participation [Continued on page 53]



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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**CANADA'S
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Chile Has 2,500 Rotarians!

THERE is no truth to the story that all golf courses in Chile run north and south because if a ball is driven west, it goes into the ocean; and east, gets lost in the Andes! While the country is exceptionally long, its width varies from 100 to 221 miles, and its area of 286,396 square miles is roughly that of Texas. The population, approximately 5 million, is less than Texas' 6½ million.

Chile has a coast line of 2,653 miles, and falls roughly into four zones. The first, the North, is a high desert plateau, rich in vast nitrate, sulphur, borax, and copper deposits. The North Central is mountainous, producing copper, gold, silver, cobalt, lead, nickel, iron, and manganese. The South Central is the fertile plain, sheltered between the Andes and the coastal range, where agriculture flourishes. At the southern end there are forests and coal deposits. The South is mostly islands and mountains, with virgin forests, pasture lands for sheep and cattle, and fishing.

Chile was settled after the conquest of Peru. One exploring party was turned back, but in 1541 Pedro de Valdivia settled at the site of Santiago. Increasing numbers of colonists brought trouble with the native Araucanian Indians; finally, in 1640, a treaty was made by which these stayed south of the Bío-Bío River, the Spaniards north.

Chile broke from the rule of Spain in 1810, when all Spanish America revolted. The Chilean Army was joined by San Martín's Argentine forces, which crossed the Andes, to defeat the Spanish and render Chile free.

The Constitution of 1925 retains many features of the original 1833 government, and adds many newer developments. There is a bicameral legislative Congress, a President (term, six years—and cannot succeed himself), and a Supreme Court. The 24 Provinces are headed by Presidential appointees. The labor laws include provision for social security, insurance, job tenure, and home ownership.

Rotary started in Chile in 1923, when the Rotary Club of Valparaíso was organized. In March, 1942, there were 90 Clubs with some 2,500 members.

The attention of readers who desire to perfect themselves in Spanish is called to REVISTA ROTARIA, Spanish-language edition of THE ROTARIAN.

NO hay nada cierto en la fábula aquella de que las canchas de golf en Chile están orientadas de norte a sur, porque si la pelota se lanza hacia el oeste, pára en el mar; y hacia el este, se pierde en los Andes. Aunque el país es excepcionalmente largo, su anchura varía entre las 100 y las 221 millas, y su área, de 286,396 millas cuadradas, es más o menos igual a la de Tejas. Su población, aproximadamente de 5 millones, es menor que la de 6½ millones que tiene Tejas.

Chile tiene una costa de 2,653 millas de extensión y abarca cuatro zonas. La primera, en el norte, es una altiplanicie desértica rica en bastos yacimientos de nitratos, azufre, bórax y cobre. La central del norte es montañosa, y produce cobre, oro, plata, cobalto, plomo, níquel, hierro y manganeso. La central del sur corresponde a las llanuras fértiles, protegidas entre los Andes y la cordillera costera, donde la agricultura medra. En el extremo sur hay bosques y yacimientos de carbón. El sur en su mayor parte está hecho de islas y

montañas con selvas, pastos y pesca.

Chile fué colonizado después de la conquista del Perú. Un grupo explorador fué rechazado, pero, en 1541, Valdivia se estableció en donde ahora está Santiago. El número creciente de colonos determinó dificultades con los araucanos; finalmente, en 1640, se celebró un pacto que obligaba a los indios a mantenerse al sur del Río Bío-Bío, y a los españoles, al norte.

Chile se emancipó de España en 1810, cuando la rebelión de toda la América Española. Al ejército chileno se unieron las fuerzas argentinas de San Martín, que cruzaron los Andes, para libertar a Chile.

La Constitución de 1925 conserva muchas características del original gobierno de 1833, y añade muchos nuevos adelantos. Hay un Congreso compuesto de dos cámaras, un Presidente (período de seis años, sin reelección inmediata), y una Suprema Corte. Las 24 provincias tienen jefes nombrados por el Presidente. Las leyes del trabajo comprenden el seguro social, seguro de vida, permanencia de ocupación y propiedad de casa habitación.

Rotary se inició en Chile en 1923 con la fundación del Rotary Club de Valparaíso. Para marzo de 1942 había 90 clubes con unos 2,500 rotarios.



Little Lessons on Latin America

No. 4

In This Issue

Volume LX

Number 4

APRIL, 1942

At the Head Table—

It's rare, but this month one of our guests appears twice—first speaking, then being spoken about. We refer to ROTARIAN DR. WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, of New York, and to his guest editorial (page 7), and also to the note about an honor accorded him (page 50). That honor, a Peruvian decoration, was not his first. Mexico also has shown its appreciation of this Rotarian's notable work in cancer research. His book, *The Cancer Problem*, has been translated into many languages, including Spanish.



Bainbridge

WALTER B. PITKIN, long-time friend of ROTARIAN readers, has a profound interest in the small businessman. His League of the "Middle Class, which he started in Ohio in 1939, is aimed to afford self-protection to these victims of circumstance from what he calls "the predatory rich and the predatory poor." In this issue he starts a series showing what small business is now doing to save itself.

Since 1919, DR. STEPHEN DUGGAN has been director of the Institute of International Education, in addition to multifarious other duties in the field of education. "Exchange scholarships" between nations has been at once his study and his hobby. His article in this issue, therefore, is written from long experience and close application. Frequently decorated by foreign Governments, DR. DUGGAN is a trustee of Vassar, the Constantinople College for Girls, and the American College in Athens, Greece, as well as professor of political science at the College of the City of New York.



Duggan

—THE CHAIRMEN

THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE

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Pan-American Accord As Seen by Cartoonists of Latin America

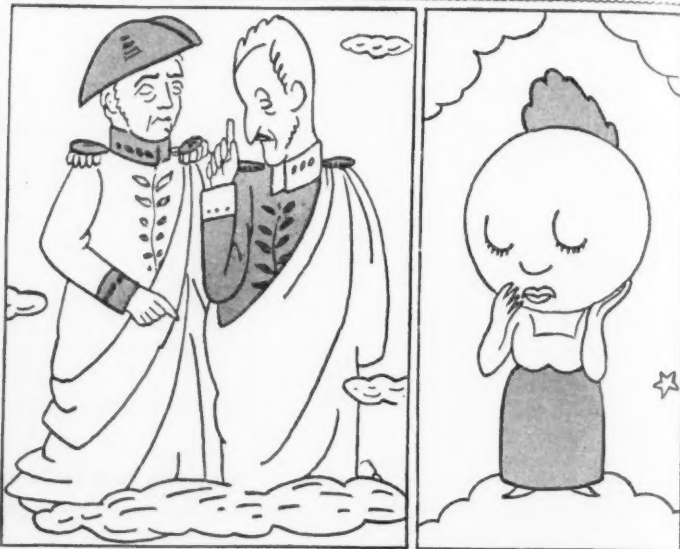
The recent "Rio Conference" gave Ibero-American artists material for especially inspired efforts. Here are samples of the result, along with other cartoons on current inter-American developments.



A CARTOON that needs no caption. It is from the hand of Arias Bernal, brilliant Mexican cartoonist whose work is widely known. *Hoy*, Mexican magazine, used it as a cover.

Las Voces Eternas...

Por TORO SALAZAR



"ETERNAL VOICES" discuss the parley in *Crítica*, Buenos Aires paper. Bolivar and San Martin, Pan-American advocates, say: "Not bad! Our daughters still hear us!" Mother Earth: "At last, a continent is unified!"



"THE FIRST AGREEMENT" is the title of this Conference cartoon from the Dominican Republic. It appeared in *La Nación*, of Trujillo City.



THIS IS "The awakening—of Uncle Sam Gulliver" as seen by a Colombian artist, Rivero Gil. He produced it for *El Tiempo*, Bogotá.

Rotary—in the Fusing Americas

By **Wm. Seaman Bainbridge**

*Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve;
Past President, Rotary Club of New York*

A New Yorker tells of a visit to lands below the Rio Grande—a salute to Pan-American Day, April 14.

WHILE ON A recent mission for the United States Government which took me to all the Central and South American Republics and to the important islands of the Caribbean, it was my pleasure to visit ten Rotary Clubs in various capitals and to address nine of them. It was an encouraging, enlightening experience. Rotary, I found, is strong and is growing stronger in the lands below the Rio Grande.

Sometimes mankind is united without volition by its common enemies—sickness, suffering, and death. Sometimes men unite voluntarily because of the similarity of their ideals and purposes. It is the latter kind of development that is taking place in the Americas—and in this evolution toward continental solidarity Rotary Clubs are playing no small part.

All this is but another evidence of one of the greatest qualities that Rotary possesses—its adaptability. Ibero-American Rotarians *know Rotary*. They know that a Rotary Club is not worth while unless it has a practical, functioning vision. "Without vision the people perish" means the same thing below the Rio Grande as above.

In the various Clubs that I had opportunity to visit in Ibero-America I found a splendid body of men. Our axiom of service above self was everywhere evident—not as a wall motto, but as an active principle for enlightened living. A few examples of what some of these Clubs are accomplishing will witness that far better than my mere words.

In a certain capital city the hospital for the insane was in a deplorable condition. The local Rotary Club urged that something be done, taking a strong stand with criticisms and suggestions. The Government then turned about and said, in effect, "Very well. Let's see what *you* can do. Make this your responsibility."

As one who for many years has been the surgical director of one of the world's largest hospitals for the insane, it is especially gratifying to me to be able to tell you that this new hospital in South America is a model institution of its kind.

Still another city had a reformatory for boys where the inmates had to sleep on the floor, often go hungry, and sometimes take a flogging. Here, too, the Rotary Club levelled its protests, and once again a local government turned its problem over to the Club. Now this reformed reformatory offers manual training, games, and farm studies, and is a place where erring boys can become useful citizens.

One city had suddenly grown so large that its aqueduct for water supply was inadequate. It was a dangerous situation—until the Lions Club and the Rotary Club joined forces to relieve it. Soon thereafter, at a dinner given by the two Clubs at which the Mayor was present and at which I was a guest, it was announced that a 50-million-dollar loan had been secured from banks in the United States of America to remedy the defect. The new water supply system is now in the process of building. The Rotary Club, therefore, is turning to other fields of endeavor.

Rotary Clubs in other cities are facing other situations and each is proving that Rotarians work and fight for—

*The cause that needs assistance,
The wrongs that need resistance,
The future in the distance,
And the good that we can do.*

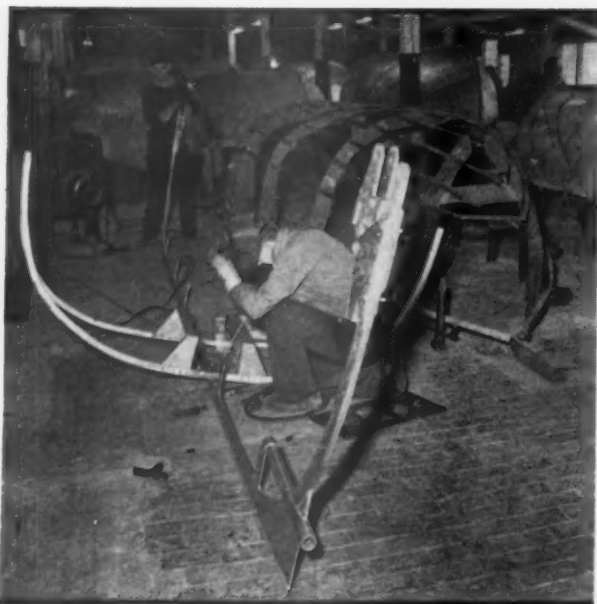
Upon my arrival one morning

at a certain capital, I called upon the Minister of War and Marine in pursuance of my official mission. His office bore evidence of power and governmental distinction. I gave him the messages that I had brought from Washington to all the countries. After the formalities were over, he drew forth a manuscript and showed me the whole plan of the Civilian Conservation Corps, as outlined by President Roosevelt, which he had translated into Spanish. He proposed to urge enactment of an identical measure by the Congress of his country. At noon we met again, this time at the Rotary Club. He was no longer the great official, but a fellow Rotarian.

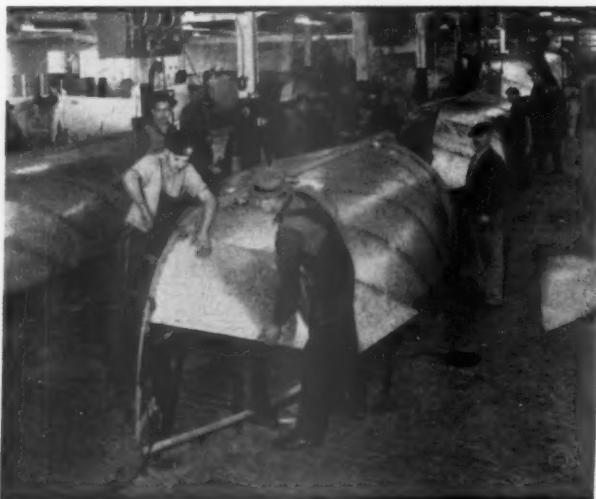
IN EACH of the nine Clubs I addressed I stressed the partnership idea and emphasized the need for a real mutual understanding. Not organic union but unity of effort is the aim. Rotary Clubs can be strategic factors in advancing that understanding. Everywhere these sentiments met with spontaneous enthusiasm. I emphasized that though Rotary has a great work to do at this particular time, it will have a greater work when there comes a peace through victory of arms. Then the bleeding, distraught world will have need of such an organization as Rotary with its practical viewpoint and its ideal of service, to help mold the peace and to keep it.

There is nobility of inheritance. There is nobility of possession. But the greatest and highest of all is the nobility of service. Our duty is clear! As Rotarians, we stand ready to answer that call—in the Americas, everywhere!

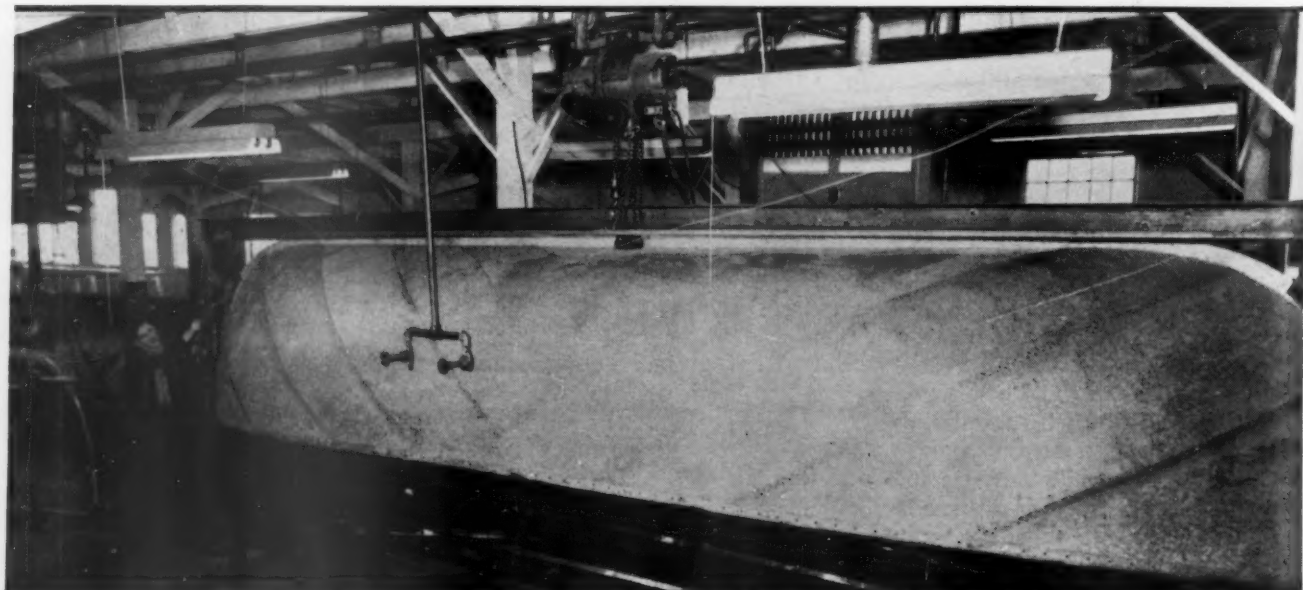




A FLEET of lifeboats begins to take shape in a shop which, for 58 years, has turned out kitchen ranges. It's a neat piece of conversion to war production by a Kokomo, Ind., Rotarian.



MEN USED to handling sheet steel simply give it a new twist on the boat assembly lines. . . . Below: A crane hoists a unit.



Small Business on the Alert!

By **Walter B. Pitkin**
Author, Psychologist, Business Consultant

TOTAL WAR means total fighting. Where do you fight, Mr. Small Businessman? You haven't a billion dollars. You can't build bomber plants by the square mile. But you must somehow use your small shop, factory, or office for victory. Have you found the right job? Let us help you, if you haven't. It isn't an easy task. War makes big business bigger and small business smaller. Rotarians are nearly all middle-class and small businessmen. (If you have a billionaire in your Club, send the Editor his photo!)

For many years I've been deeply concerned over our middle classes. They are the heart of a country. Without this immense class, a nation would be worse than heartless. It would be nearly brainless, too. Just a mass of poor toilers working for a handful of billion-dollar corporations.

The Editor has asked me to report each month on alert "little men" who have found their way through to a victory both for their country and for themselves. So I'm going to tell you about Rotarians and others who have found the right war work and other men who, unable to find war work, have found brand-new civilian work which their Government recognizes as vital. I may also tell you of some men who have shifted completely into new lines, using not their plants, but their training.

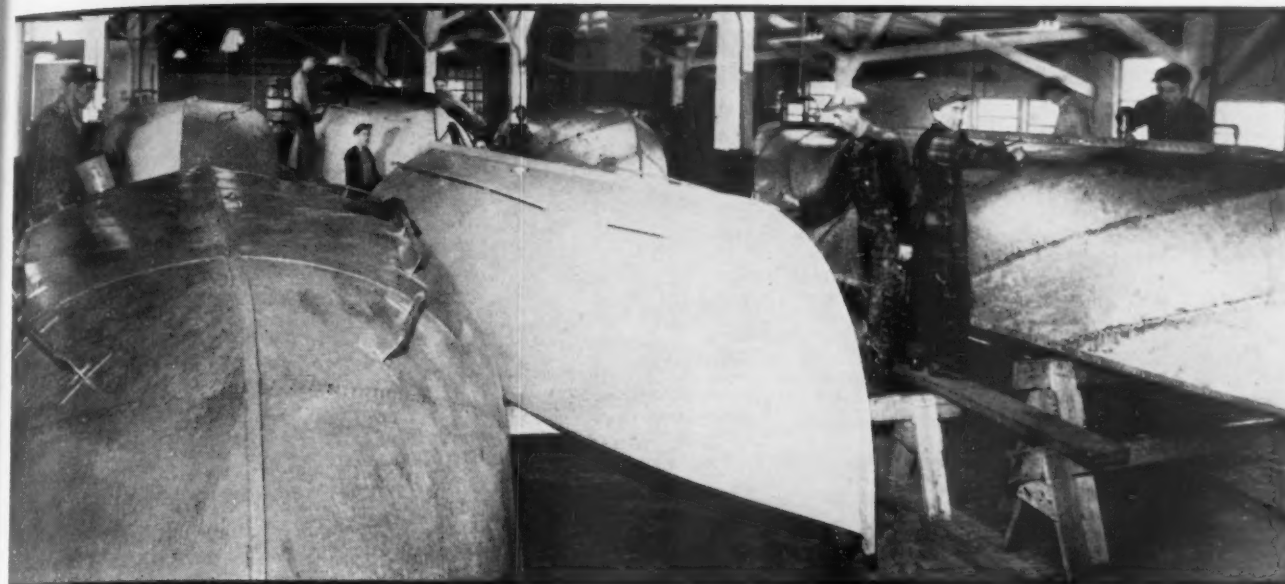
First meet Rotarian Alden P. Chester, of Kokomo, Indiana. His company, the Globe American Corporation, of which he is vice-president and general manager, manufactures ranges and heaters. The war came. What then? Chester thought fast. Last Summer he and A. G. Sherman, works manager, studied lifeboats, of which the United States needs an oceanful. They submitted blueprints with many refinements which were approved

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by the Maritime Commission for standard cargo-ship lifeboats. In came an order for 1,248 lifeboats (1½ million dollars' worth).

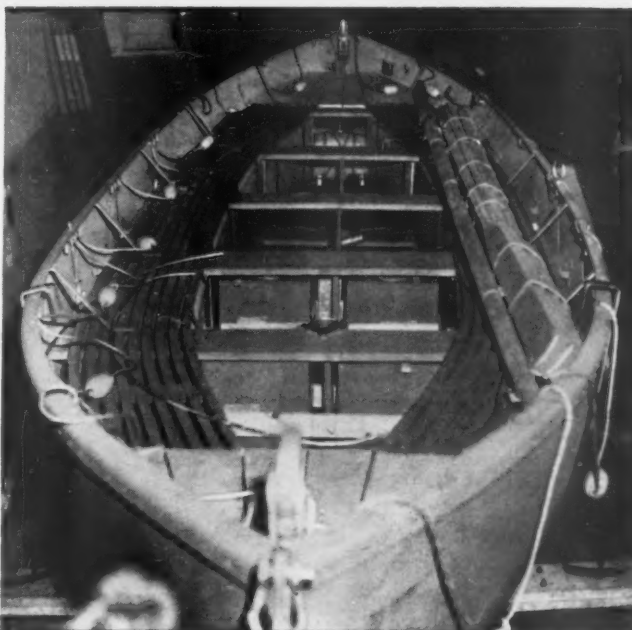
Look at the photos of his new outfit. See the line assembly gadgets? They shoot a lifeboat out every two hours. As a stove manufacturer, Chester is a mighty fine admiral. Now he's all set to up his output 150 percent. If he can do this in Kokomo, what can you do, brother?

Now—shoot me more stories like Chester's . . . about other Rotarians who've made the big adjustment. I'll pass them along in coming issues. Just drop me a few notes in care of THE ROTARIAN, 35 East Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Enclose photos, if you can. Let's cover this story!

GRAB rails, which may save lives if the lifeboat is capsized, are welded to the bottom, and the craft moves on for the necessary coats of paint that preserve it from the corrosive salt air.

HERE (right) is the finished product—so sound a form of marine construction that the U. S. Maritime Commission calls it standard. It is complete with oars, red sail, water and food tins, and signal light.

FOUR lifeboats, one with motor, make the complement for each standard cargo ship. The four, in two layers, fill one flat car. Boats go from Kokomo to the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts.



No More Empires!

By F. W. Sollmann

This statement of opinion is of special significance because of the background of the author. He was an expert on economic problems attached to the German delegation at Versailles in 1919, helped found the German Republic, and was a potent voice in the Reichstag for 15 years. As editor of a Cologne newspaper outspoken for democracy, he was exiled in 1933. He now lives in the United States. . . . This article is No. 8 in the *A World to LIVE In* series. Drawing on German history, it reaches the same conclusion voiced last month in Sir Norman Angell's *Shall the Next Peace Also Fail?*—that political control over raw materials is not vital for a nation in the modern world.—The Editors.



Photo: Blackstone

IN MAY, 1919, I travelled to France for my first meeting with the German Peace Delegation. In Paris, on the road to Versailles, we saw thousands of silenced German guns, witnesses of our defeat and of the overwhelming military victory of the Allies. Under France's leadership, we were told, a new order would be established in the interests of world peace and recovery. Reparations and disarmament were to be Germany's fate.

Germany was at the lowest level of defeat. She was without army, food, raw materials, exports, gold, and credit. An atmosphere of civil war prevailed, and four large armies of occupation were on her soil. In the West the French and in the East the Poles and Lithuanians threatened to take territories. Germany was the poorest "have-not" nation conceivable.

Now, 23 years later, Germany has overrun most of Europe. The impoverished "have-not" of 1919 has in one tremendous push crushed the rich "have" nation France and all her continental allies. And Great Britain, one of the greatest "haves" of all times, is now fighting for her very existence against Germany, Italy, and Japan, so often pitied by sentimentalists because of their lack of raw materials and foodstuffs.

The argument, therefore, that an industrialized nation needs to annex living space around its own territory and a colonial empire in order to secure raw materials and foodstuffs must be basically wrong.

Germany's earlier history also proves the fallacy of imperialism—a policy to subdue and rule

weaker nations or backward peoples for the benefit of the conqueror. Until around 1885, Germany had no colonies at all. The greatest German statesman of all times, Bismarck, was opposed to them. Finally she acquired colonies with only 12 or 13 million natives, a figure to be compared with 393 million natives in the British Empire. But the trade between all German colonies and the homeland amounted never to more than 1 or 1½ percent of Germany's total foreign trade. The balance sheet of Germany's colonies was never active. Small wonder that for many years German Social Democrats, Liberals, and Roman Catholics, even some Prussian Junkers, denounced the imperial colonial policy as expensive and disruptive of the peace because it antagonized Britain. In imperial Germany for many years nearly half of the voters were against imperialism; most of them were for a democratic republic.

Between 1870 and 1914, Germany as a purely continental power grew in industry, trade, shipping tonnage, and finances into one of the leading nations of the world. In Europe she was second only to Great Britain. Germany, since her unification in 1870, had increased her wealth from 38 to 77 billion dollars; Great Britain from 40 to 79. Both, however, were outdistanced by the United States, which had increased her national wealth from 30 to 186 billion dollars.

Between 1924 and 1929, Germany was prosperous, but this prosperity was based on foreign loans. The depression that followed was not limited to countries

short in raw materials and foodstuffs; the United States, with an overproduction in both, suffered heavily. Despite all setbacks, despite the loss of all her colonies, despite the lack on her own soil of an adequate food supply and such raw materials as oil, copper, and rubber, Germany was able to become a first-rank power again. Perhaps Germany might have assumed an even more imposing place had she used for internal reconstruction the at least 100 billion reichsmarks spent for war preparation before the war and the 218 billion spent to wage it.

It is strange that so many people refuse to accept the historical lesson presented so convincingly by Germany: *The increase of national wealth and power and the securing of "a place in the sun" are in our time possible without the political control of raw materials and markets.* Science and skill, efficiency, thriftiness, organization, and industrialization—such factors are decisive in a nation's economic progress and are able to overcome geographical handicaps. Consider the Scandinavian countries and Finland and Switzerland. They lack most of the raw materials and foodstuffs coveted by Germany and Italy. Yet no great power in Europe—neither France, nor Britain, nor Italy, nor Germany, nor Russia—had achieved before 1939 such a high standard of living as these nations enjoyed.

After 30 years of imperialistic unrest started in 1914, how far are the Germans from their prosperity and cultural standard of 1914? After 30 years of strife for a Roman Empire, starting in 1911 in Tripoli, what have the Italians gained in living standards and international reputation? What guaranty have the Japanese that they ever will enjoy returns from their decade of material and human sacrifices in warfare?

In the far-distant past, possession of certain hunting or grazing lands may well have been a matter of life or death for competing tribes. It is not so now. With modern methods of research, production, and transportation, and with the necessity of all surplus-producing countries to sell on the world markets, economic needs are no longer direct causes of war.

In fact, raw materials and food have been so freely available over the last ten years that producers frequently have limited production, destroyed their wheat and coffee, or been driven to sell at prices below cost. Foreign buyers often could purchase them more cheaply than could domestic ones.

Claims for conquest never come from small countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Czecho-Slovakia, which have very little "access to raw materials." They know that economic shortages can be overcome by international coöperation, by agreements in trade and finances—in short, by consent and not by conquest. The need for living space seems only to be felt if a country commands sufficient strength to attack its neighbors. Power, prestige, strategy, ideologies of superior races and their destinies, and the attempt of ruling dictatorial cliques to keep the loyalty of their people by presenting glorious aims are more immediately responsible for modern wars than need of raw materials and markets.

Well-meaning people with vague ideas about "a just distribution" of raw materials and markets sometimes point at the British Empire, claiming that it prevents younger nations from getting their share of the globe. It is useless to argue now whether history was right or wrong in presenting us with the British Empire. For the thesis that the times of empires have passed it is important only to note that it would be impossible, under present conditions of international policy, for any conceivable power to create a counterpart of the British Empire. The insular British united earlier than other European nations. They were the only people free to concentrate their whole energies upon the "sea affair." The European Continent was busy with wars and revolutions. America was unplowed and Asia was dormant.

Great Britain settled at will, annexed at her liking, and nowhere faced powerful groups of rivals. Such conditions no longer exist. Today there is no undiscovered land. Empires now must either grasp from each other or invade smaller or unprepared nations. In



"THE INCREASE of national wealth . . . and the securing of 'a place in the sun' are in our time possible without the political control of raw materials and markets."

Photo: Alliance from Black Star

either case they violate the life interests of other empires and precipitate world wars. Even in the case of successful conquest, they engender irreconcilable hates of old established peoples by thwarting desires for economic and cultural independence. The result is permanent tension, as now in occupied Europe. Such a condition is not peace, but an underground economic and political warfare.

It is also futile to exchange territories and peoples or to dissolve old empires. Were Great Britain to grant complete national sovereignty to all dominions and colonies, it would but mean new trade barriers and new political tensions in many corners of the globe. Immediately, other empires would start a scramble to grab these new independent territories. To give British, French, or Dutch colonies to the Germans, Italians, and Japanese would mean to trade some 100 million natives like cattle. They would be forced under administrations which refuse civil rights even to their white subjects. And the transfer would complicate more than ever the problem of better access to raw materials and markets because the newly enlarged empires would establish higher walls of protective tariffs to solidify their gains.

THE theory that the homeland needs the political control of raw materials to break wartime blockades also proves to be fallacious. If Germany had colonies in the Pacific and in Africa, she would have been cut off from them from the first day of the war. Even Great Britain is, at least for the time being, unable to defend successfully important resources of raw material in the East. It is significant that, according to the Report of the League Committee on Raw Materials in 1937, the "total present production of all commercially important raw materials in all colonial territories is no more than about 3 percent of world production."

The conclusion is inescapable: *Colonies are no longer an economic necessity in peacetime and a costly and even dangerous liability in wartime.*

There is only one sound nucleus in the argument that a country needs under its sovereignty terri-

tories with raw materials and food: lack of purchasing power, insufficient exports to provide foreign currency needed to buy raw materials and food from surplus-producing countries. Without any doubt, this is a serious problem. Yet the need for Germany, Italy, and Japan was never so acute as unscrupulous propaganda pictured it. The necessity for nations to get rid of surpluses again and again forced them to advance credits to needy countries or to accept barter agreements. The fact that Germany and Japan could acquire and store immense quantities of raw materials and foodstuffs for years of warfare refutes the argument that they were unable to secure sufficient supplies for existence in peacetime.

The Atlantic Charter, as a first and very incomplete outline of a future peace, envisages a freer flow of goods and money among the countries after the war. This is the method to cure real grievances, because it is based upon mutual faith and cooperation. It uncompromisingly rejects the claims of German Nazis and Italian Fascists and Japanese Nationalists that a nation can be considered as independent only when vital imports are guaranteed under all conceivable circumstances, with no risk of interruption from either trade fluctuation or war. Such independence can be secured indeed only by world domination.

No modern nation can be economically independent. Even the United States has some awkward gaps, notably in rubber, manganese, chromium, and tin, which not even the ingenuity of scientists can adequately fill. And the British Empire is partly dependent in food and raw material on foreign sources. The choice, therefore, is this: world trade by all or world domination by one. Complete self-sufficiency of a nation is a conception of dictatorship over other nations. It is irreconcilable with the democratic idea of cooperation of free nations, large or small. Whatever may be the injustices in international relations, they will never be improved by cutting the free flow of trade. An attempt to do so would, as we have seen, also mean an attempt to create intellectual and spiritual self-sufficiency by terrorizing the

free exchange of thoughts, thus sinking peoples into narrow tribal philosophies.

The Anglo-Saxon powers and allies are fighting forces which proclaim the most reactionary solution of the global problems: the creation of new empires on the ruins of old empires. It is the method of wars and conquest—5,000 years old. Always costly, it is devastating and unworkable in the 20th Century because for the first time in history all countries are interdependent and need world-wide economic and political cooperation.

THE peacemakers of 1919 did not recognize this fact sufficiently. They were much concerned with abstract justice by setting political borderlines among 35 and more European nationalities, languages, and culture. They were also more occupied with astronomical figures of reparations than with the problem of a working world economy. Political and economic nationalism created the Treaty of Versailles and disintegrated the League of Nations. No wonder the structure was finally exploded by the dynamite of German, Italian, and Japanese supernaturalism.

World War II, as well as the period between 1919 and 1939, shows that many economic and financial problems can no longer be handled within national boundaries. The coming peace conference will have to face the exchange of raw materials, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, and services as a world-wide problem. The age-old method of conquest must be overcome by united action of many nations acting through supranational agencies to which they delegate power.

Many serious schemes for this goal are already presented. But none of them can succeed if individuals and the nations they compose are unwilling to make the right choice. Every philosophy and policy to continue the outdated imperialism of conquest and national monopolies must be resisted. Every move to promote international cooperation based upon goodwill and understanding must be supported. That is the meaning of this war from the viewpoint of political and economic democracy.

Let's Plan Now for the Bonus

By DeWitt Emery

Member, National Small Business Administration

FEW sailors or soldiers think of the distant future while training, patrolling, or fighting. But when taps have sounded and lights are out, thoughts turn to home, to the girl left behind, and to the future. What will he find when he dons mufti again? Will his country be in the grip of a post-war depression? Will he be able to get his old job back?

There is, I submit, a way to quiet such apprehensions. It is to decide *now* to pay him a cash bonus or a pension.

Uncle Sam has always done it—from the Revolutionary War to World War I. He certainly will do it for veterans of World War II. But why wait till peace comes to give the man in uniform the assurance he will be cared for?

To start discussion on this proposal, I suggest that Congress at once vote adjusted compensation at the rate of \$1 a day for service in Continental United States and \$2 a day for overseas service. A minimum of \$75 for all would be payable on the day discharged, one-half of the balance within 30 days, and the remainder one year from the date of discharge. Disabled men would, of course, receive customary special care.

What would be the cost? No one knows for sure, but the following pension-cost figures (as of June 30, 1940) are enlightening:

Revolutionary War	\$ 70,000,000.00
War of 1812	46,217,030.57
Indian Wars	83,229,260.41

War with Mexico	61,394,278.73
Civil War	8,034,373,314.07
Spanish-American War	1,539,513,103.35
World War I, including cash bonus	8,070,333,926.95

Assume that 10 million Americans will serve in World War II for an average of 365 days. That totals 3 billion, 650 million days. If half of these days of service were at home and the other half overseas, the total cost would be 5 billion, 475 million dollars—or let's say an even 6 billion dollars.

A lot of money! But if it is to be paid eventually, why not face that fact now? Assurance to the serviceman that he will have that help in gearing himself into post-war civil life would bolster his morale through dark days ahead, and it would take some of the sting out of the \$21 a month the serviceman draws while high wages are paid workers on war production.

But that is not all. It would put 3 billion dollars of new money into trade channels when wartime production rapidly tapers off, the very time it is needed most. This and the pent-up demand for goods would certainly hasten the conversion to peacetime production. Furthermore, with the advance knowledge that a similar amount of additional purchasing power would come into the market a year later, a businessman could drive full steam ahead in getting his goods to market.

This would stimulate research and bring new products out of test tubes into the market. It would

provide an untold number of new jobs, thus providing still more purchasing power, which is what makes the wheels of commerce go around. This stepped-up volume, sustained for 18 months to two years, would tend to establish confidence while generating sufficient momentum to take up the post-war slack until business could carry on normally. It would also encourage thousands of small businesses to make a supreme effort to hang on, instead of folding up, thereby greatly reducing the number of post-war jobs, and seriously curtailing the supply of merchandise.

But a bonus is not a panacea for all economic ills. It would bring new problems. If, for example, several million people, each with a pocketful of money to spend, were turned loose at the same time in a market which had a very limited supply of goods to sell, the inevitable result could be runaway price increases. But some means could be found to prevent this. An extension of wartime price controls, for a year or whatever length of time seemed advisable, might be the answer.

I have enough confidence in American intelligence and ingenuity to believe that the country could handle that problem or any other that might arise from a realistic acceptance now of the fact that some day a bonus will be paid the serviceman.

MR. EMERY'S provocative proposal will have special interest for the business and professional men of the United States who read this magazine. It is presented with-

out prejudice, for or against. Brief letters of comment are invited, and from them will be selected ones which will make up the debate-of-the-month for May.—Eds.

A Federal Sales Tax?

How is Uncle Sam to pay for the war—and avoid serious inflation? That double-barrelled question has given rise to a sequence of debates-of-the-month of world-wide interest, starting with An A B C of Inflation in the November issue. For an announcement of the May discussion, see page 13.

Yes!

Says George Douglas

Secretary, Committee on Government Finance, National Association of Manufacturers

P LEADING THE CASE for a general Federal sales tax is not a matter of supporting a certain tax thesis. It's a matter, rather, of arriving at a belief in this form of tax by a process of elimination.

First, let's get the picture. In addition to some 18 billion dollars of present Federal taxes and 10 billion dollars of State and local levies, the Government of the United States seeks an additional 7 billion dollars of war taxes—without counting proposals to collect 2 billion dollars more through social-security taxes.

Where are those extra billions to be secured?

The "rich" corporation tax cow has been milked fairly dry. Corporations are subject to State and local taxation equal, on the average, to more than a third of net profits before Federal taxes apply. A recent study of 100 large manufacturing corporations shows that under existing rates, 54 percent of 1941 income was taken in Federal income and excess profits taxes, compared with 34 percent in 1940.

Only 2 percent of 1941 sales were retained by these companies to provide necessary working capital and expand essential productive facilities. In fact, the combined cash accounts of these large companies last year declined 131 million dollars, or 24 percent, dur-

ing the time their liability to pay cash taxes increased by 262 million dollars.

These are a few specific facts to demonstrate that corporations have been forced to the tax fringe in recent years. Furthermore, whereas United States corporations contributed 17 percent of all Federal receipts in 1934, they are being counted on for 43 percent of total receipts under present tax laws. After payment of dividends (which are subject to tax in the hands of the individual stockholders) corporations will probably not have much more than a couple of billion dollars left out of current earnings. Most of this will be needed to carry out the expanded war production program. Particularly in the light of the need to prepare for a post-war depression, corporations are unable to contribute any tremendous amount of new tax revenue regardless of how high rates are set.

Individuals in the upper brackets have the same limited capacity to pay as the corporations. The combined income of the heavily taxed well-to-do is relatively small in terms of the gigantic expenditures of Government. At least 75 percent of the entire national income goes to those receiving less than \$5,000 annually, according to studies of such independent research agencies as the National Industrial Conference Board.

Thus in our search for needed new billions of tax revenue, we inevitably must count on the "average man." He and his fellows receive the great bulk of the national income. As patriotic Americans, they too are willing to pay their fair share of the cost of war.

The slashing of exemptions and the increase in rates imposed by the last tax measure, the Revenue Act of 1941, raise serious questions whether any very substantial additional revenue can be produced by the regular income tax without creating serious difficulties. What, then, is the best means of securing the necessary new tax

contributions of the American people? Strong objections can be made to any suggested tax, but the general sales tax offers a convenient method whereby the public may help pay for the war in a relatively easy manner.

Surveys of public opinion show clearly that sentiment favors sales taxation as an easy way to pay as you go in amounts which will not be greatly missed from day to day, but which might be difficult to produce in a lump sum on income tax day—two and a half months after the taxable year.

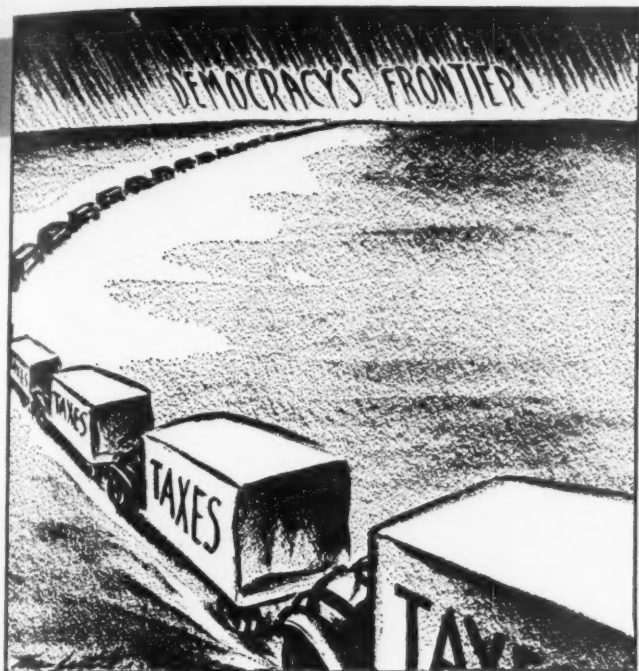
The sales tax is most severely criticized by those who propose a tax on gross income—that is, a levy on salaries, wages, dividends, interest, and all other earnings. It is usually contemplated as a withholding tax to be deducted by employers from pay checks and forwarded to the Treasury.

A very substantial portion of the working population might, however, be difficult to reach with a gross income tax. This huge group would include farmers, domestic and casual laborers, store proprietors, and professional people. The administrative problem of checking on these many millions—possibly 15 million—appears almost insurmountable.

A Federal tax on gross income may ultimately be considered desirable and necessary to raise war funds, but a general sales tax would be a great deal easier to collect without putting the industrial segment of the working population at a disadvantage. It would only be natural for a factory worker to demand higher wages to make up for his tax deductions if he felt that the amount taken from his pay envelope was not matched by taxes paid by other classes of workers.

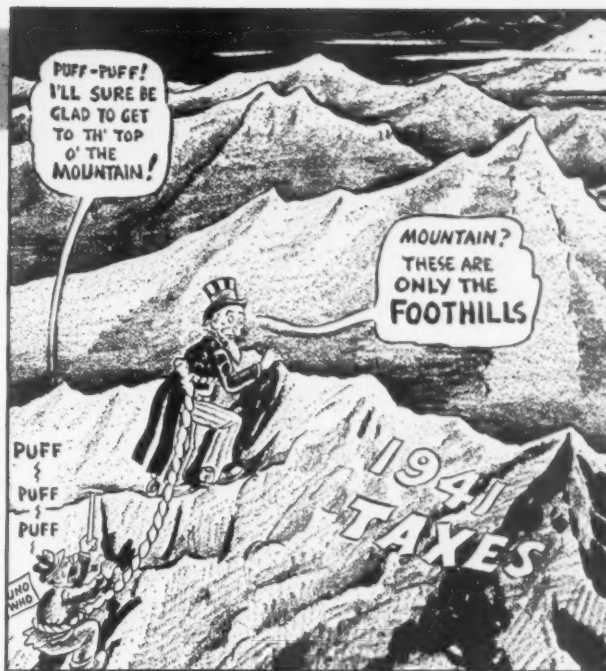
The successful administration of sales taxes by New York City and by such States as Ohio indicates that the collection task of government is not a tremendous obstacle.

Finally a general sales tax on



"The Ammunition Train."

Little in Nashville Tennessee



Taxes As Seen by a Cartoonist.

Manning in Phoenix Republic-Gazette

consumption would absorb inflationary purchasing power. It could be devised to exempt the bare necessities of life, so that only those with real "ability to spend" would be taxed. It is a comparatively convenient way for all groups of the American public to help pay for the war. *It is a democratic method.*

It boils down to this: general sales taxation offers the least objectionable source of the tax billions Americans must—and want to—raise to wage war.

No!

Says John L. Sullivan

Assistant Secretary, United States Treasury Department

PART of the cost of this war will be financed by borrowing—by the sale of bonds which must be repaid in years of peace. But insofar as is possible, we should pay for this war as we go along. When we do this, we help to control the rising course of prices and keep the cost of living within reasonable bounds. The cost of living has increased more than 10 percent in the last year, but a far greater increase impends unless we can prevent it. One of our best

weapons against this very real wartime danger is to pay for the war as *little* as possible on credit, as *much* as possible with cash.

And that means taxes.

The task before us is unparalleled. War expenditures alone in the coming fiscal year will be 56 billion dollars. That is more than the combined Federal Government expenditures for all purposes in the six years from 1935 through 1940.

Fortunately we have made a start toward meeting this tremendous cost. The Federal Government's receipts will have more than tripled in the space of three years, rising from 5 billion, 303 million dollars in fiscal 1940 to an estimated 17 billion, 261 million dollars in fiscal 1943 under *existing* tax laws. This is due partly to increased production and higher national income—and partly to new tax legislation. But we cannot hope that a national income already at the 100-billion-dollar level will continue to rise much further. Further Government income must be primarily from new and higher income tax rates.

The Treasury regards a general sales tax as a "last resort" measure for several reasons. First of all, we are not convinced that it would be effective in raising a very great amount of revenue. Tax experts have estimated that

a 2 percent tax on the sale of everything except food, clothes, and medicines would bring in only about 500 million dollars. But that is a relatively small fraction of the total additional tax needs—7 billion dollars.

We know also that a sales tax would be a difficult and expensive tax to collect. It would require establishing a whole new tax organization different from and in addition to our existing tax organization. That would be a big job, the expense of which would eat heavily into the comparatively slim revenue that a moderate sales tax would bring in.

A sales tax also is undesirable because it would work a disproportionate hardship on low-income groups who are least able to stand it—the people who spend substantially all their income on the very necessities of life. There is much evidence that their combined Federal, State, and local tax load is already out of proportion with that of their economically more fortunate fellows.

Some people who favor the sales tax believe that its oppressive result on the poor can be avoided by exempting food, clothing, and medicines. But let me point out that under our war program a preponderant part of civilian production is going to be in these very essentials. [Continued on page 58]

French Boys Fatten o wi



FRESH MILK—great knee-high cans of it! The eyes of the 138 pale, undernourished boys, just arrived in Switzerland, must have bulged. Back home in occupied France milk was rare: many of them hadn't tasted it in months.

Those 138 French boys, for 47 days of last Summer, were systematically crammed with rib-covering food—"overnourished," one observer put it. Their average gain was seven pounds; one lad went home 20 pounds heavier!

Many Swiss families had for months been opening their homes to enfeebled French children, mostly girls. Noting that the older boys were neglected, Swiss

Rotarians, led by the Geneva Club and aided by a grant from Rotary International, gave these 138 lads six weeks in the Alps.

The feeblest, numbering 46, were sent to health camps high in the mountains; 31 were quartered in the Catholic Institute at Florimont. The remaining 61 went to camp at the picturesque 18th-Century Saussure Palace, made available by a Rotarian.

Here they were organized as Boy Scouts under Swiss Scout leaders. Each patrol took the name of a Swiss Rotary Club and wore the arms of the city as a patrol emblem. Shepherd cloaks, such as are worn in the Canton of

Uri, were made by the wives of Rotarians and became the camp uniform.

Other clothes were also furnished, even shoes, though each garment meant some Swiss Rotarian had parted with precious clothing coupons. Toothbrushes, dentifrices, and soap were given too: some of the boys wanted to save their soap cakes for their mothers!

Forty-seven days of plentiful food — though the Swiss themselves are restricted—fresh air, games, and work (for the boys took turns as kitchen and camp police) did wonders. No cases of illness developed, though one boy was found to have a bone disease which required surgical attention. By arrangement with his parents, he stayed on until cured.

When the 47 days were up, the boys returned home, newly clothed, better in health and spirit, happy in new friends, hoping to come again. No less happy, no less enthusiastic, were the Swiss Rotarians, reports Dr. Edouard Christin, Governor of the 54th Rotary District. The 25 Swiss Rotary Clubs comprise this District.

Perhaps happiest of all was Rotarian François Laya, whose shock and horror at the sight of enfeebled, undernourished children that he observed during a trip through France led him to organize the Committee of his

home Club, Geneva, which carried it out.

This was not the only effort of Swiss Rotarians to put Youth Service to work. The Rotary Club of Lausanne invited 12 children from the families of Vichy Rotarians to be guests for the Summer in the homes of members. The Rotary Club of Vichy used to care for children of Lausanne at the famed "Vichy Springs," and this visit to Lausanne was by way of repayment.

The Rotary Clubs also coöperated with the Swiss Association to Aid Children in placing other children from France, The Netherlands, and Belgium in private homes.

What will the Swiss Clubs do in 1942? Why, this program over again—enlarged as funds will permit!

Swiss Food

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CAMP LYAUTEY was the name of the Scout camp at the Sausage Palace, whose facade is shown below. Marshal Lyautey was a French colonial hero. On the opposite page, see the boys at their favorite pastime: eating. Milk came—and disappeared—by the 100-pound can, and the average head consumption was nearly four pounds for each boy daily.



ON THE SPACIOUS lawns of the castle grounds, the boys sun bathed while their ribs filled out. Though they slept indoors, their work and play hours were spent in the sun, as pictured below.

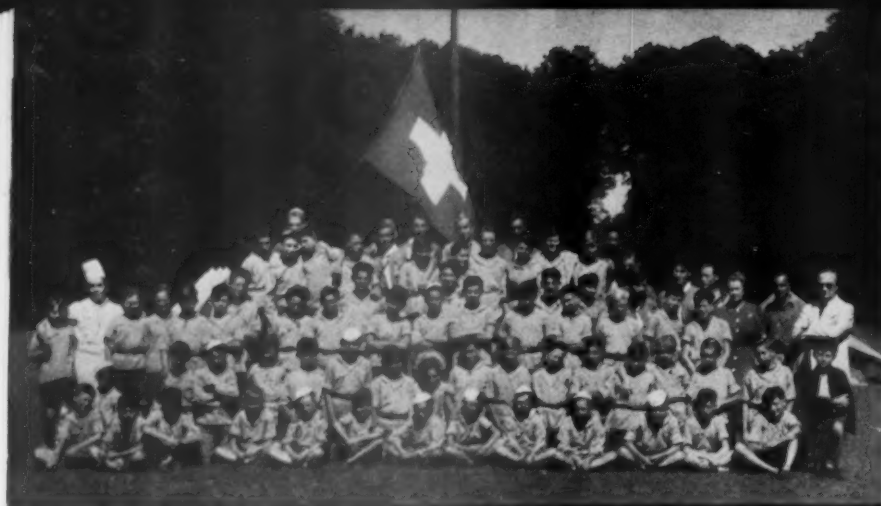


BELOW: The "Uri shepherd's cloak" garment made by the wives of Swiss Rotarians for each child became the camp uniform. Note the homemade bow and arrows—camp products. The medal is commemorative of the founding of the Swiss Federation.



BELOW are the French boys who spent the 47-day holiday in camp at the Catholic Institute of Florimont. Among the Rotarians pictured is Governor Christin, readily identified by his mustache. Photo: (left) Gilbert Meylan

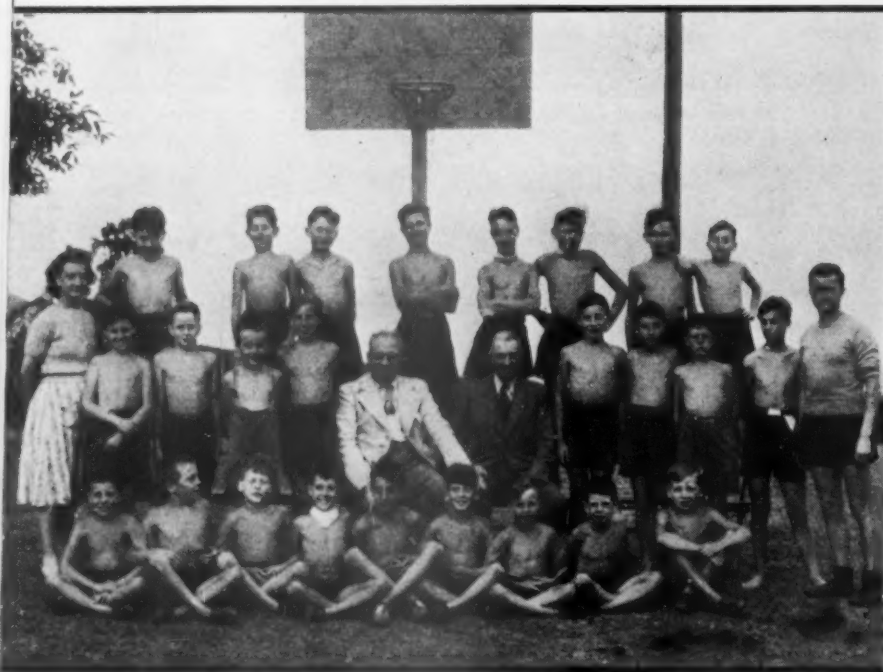




EACH MORNING Scouts at Camp Lyautey raised the Swiss flag and each evening lowered it with the entire group attending. During the day some boys were on "kitchen police," others worked in the gardens, cleaned rooms and grounds: all took part in Scouting work and games.



THE SPACIOUS grounds of Castle Saussure reach the shore of Lake Geneva, whose waters wash the storied walls of Castle of Chillon. The boys preferred swimming to hiking.

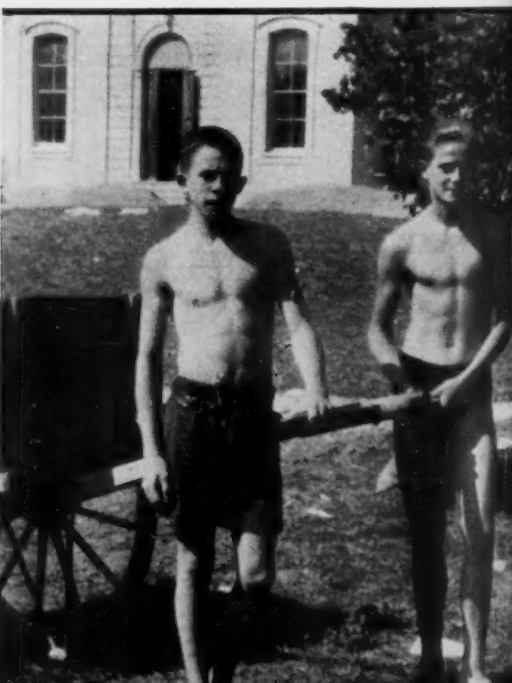


SOME OF the feebler boys went to the health camp at Gimel. When Rotarian François Laya (in white), who planned this vacation, visited them, they posed with him on the basketball court. Below: A group of the French boys who gave a program of French and Swiss songs as they decorated the monument to Genevans who died for France in the first World War, 1914-18.

Photo: (below) M. Wassermann



BEARDED René Pisteur, 22 years old; Charley Légeret, Scout Commissioner for Geneva; and Oscar de Wilde supervising at Camp Lyautey. Shortly before it closed, the photo was taken of two well-fed boys. One had gained 20 pounds.



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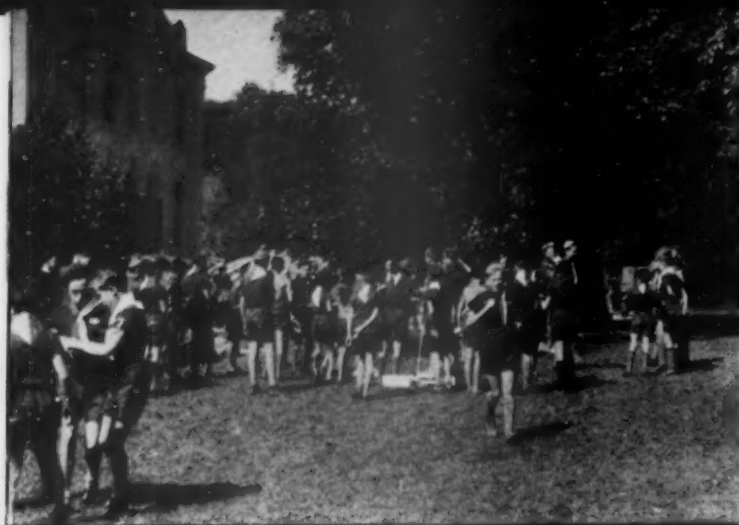


OF the "pets" of the camp, who took part in activity: blind Raymond, whose accordion mates in favorite songs. Below is one of patrols formed at Camp Lyautey. The boy at

the lower left bears the scars of an incendiary bomb that struck his home in Metz. To the right is a study in faces of the boys as they were—thanks to Rotary—at work, at play, and at meals.

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QUITE a bit of scurrying about, as 61 lads gather their duffel on the lawn of the château, first step in preparing for return to home—in occupied France.



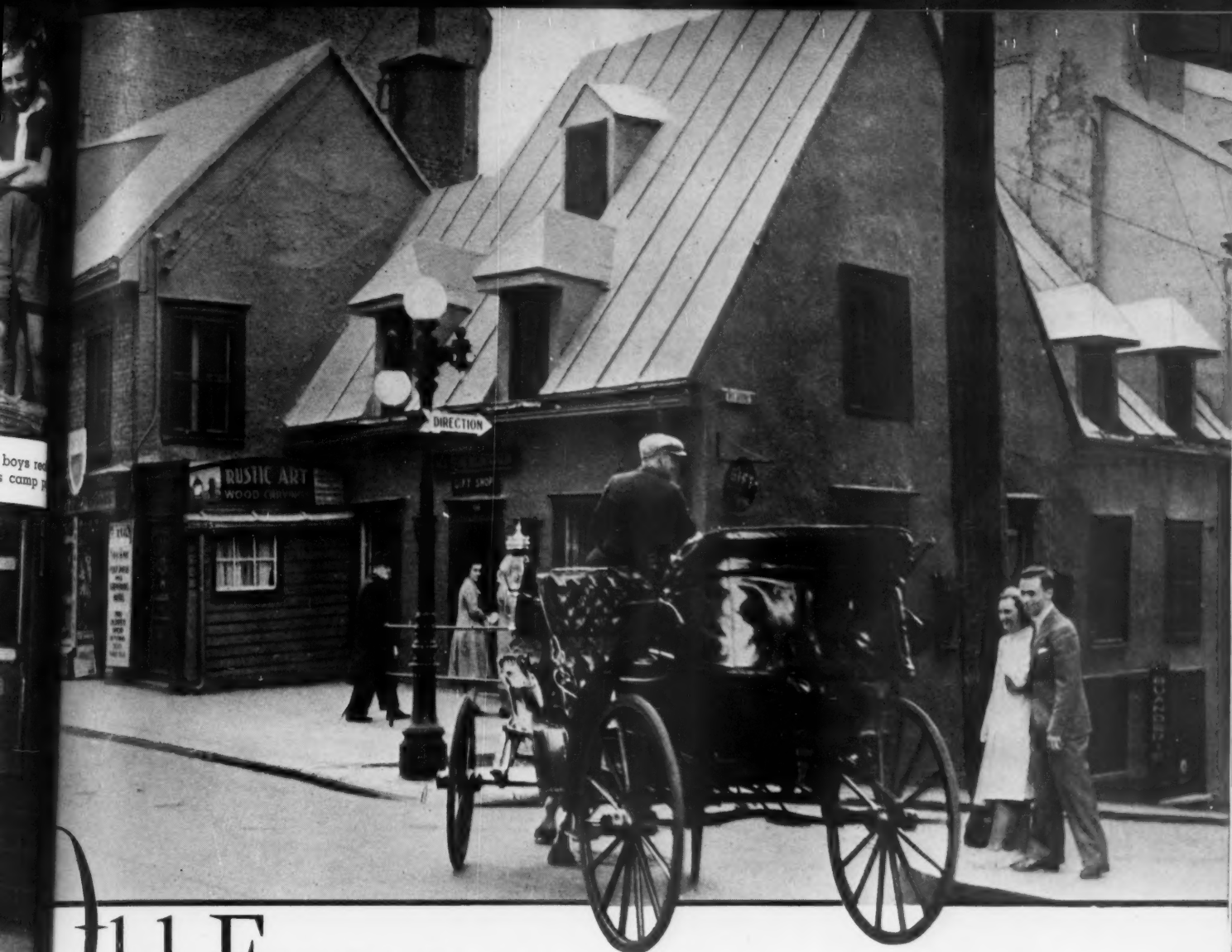
EMOTIONS of youth were expressed in tears and smiles as the boys realized that this was "farewell" to Abbé Emile Barbey, who served as camp priest.



SWISS Rotarians hid their emotions as they gathered at the stations to bid the lads farewell and, below, the homeward-bound boys wave flags "goodbye."

Photos: (above & below) L. J. ...





Old France *in* the New World

TO NOSE the family car into Eastern Canada—as many a Rotary family will do after the Convention at Toronto (June 21-25)—is almost like a visit to pre-war France. Reminders of the old regime abound . . . in Quebec, the ancient French capital . . . in Montreal, the world's second-larg-

est French-speaking city . . . in the Evangeline country of Nova Scotia . . . in every rugged mile of the Gaspé Coast. These pages offer a glimpse of French Canada . . . starting with a corner in Quebec (above), showing General Montcalm's house. Below: a rural wayside hooked-rug shop.

Photos: (above) James Sawders; (below) Ewing Galloway





CHATEAU FRONTENAC, famed Quebec hostelry, faces the heights Wolfe stormed to defeat Montcalm in 1759. In this hotel Rotary will hold its 1942 International Assembly and Institute in June

THE OUTDOOR OVEN is a picturesque fixture on the French-Canadian farm. This one (below) is peculiar to the Lac St. John region in Quebec, but all

work alike. A fire is built in the baking chamber, then withdrawn. In the food—the meat to come out juicy brown, and the bread feather-light

Photos: (above) Gendreau; (below) Canadian National Railways



SPINNING
wood carving

Quebec
its World
1759. In
1942 Inter
e in June



Photos: (above) Canadian National Film Board; (right) Holmes from Galtoway

SPINNING WHEEL shop at St. Andre, Quebec. All the old handcrafts—spinning, weaving, wood carving, lace making, leather tooling—survive in this New World piece of old Normandy.



A MODERN MISS brings Evangeline back to life—when it's apple-blossom time in Acadia. The French colonists, whose deportation Longfellow's epic poem describes, lived in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. . . . Below: An ancient mill and farmhouse in Quebec.

Photos: Canadian Pacific

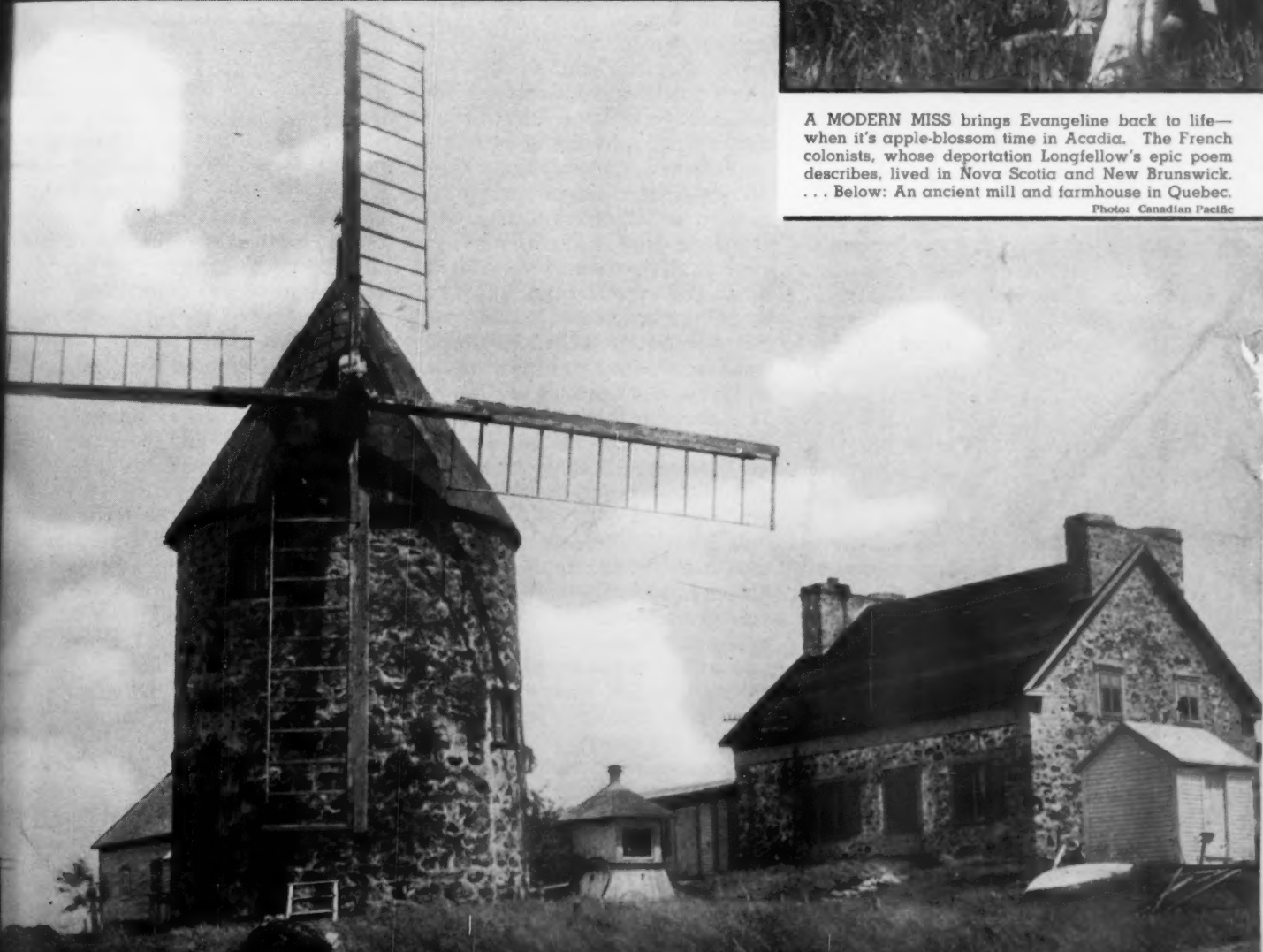




Photo: Kersh

Speaking of Canada

By Joseph T. Thorson

This historical sketch gives the reader a talking acquaintance with the land toward which all Rotary eyes and many Rotary footsteps will turn in June when Toronto opens its gates to the 1942 Convention. The author, a native of Winnipeg, is Canada's Minister of National War Services.

THE UNITED STATES and Canada are like twin trees which have grown from a common root. Each trunk has been shaped by environment from without and propulsions from within, but the substance is the same.

They are congenial growths—two of the best international neighbors in the world. The 33rd annual Convention of Rotary International should make them even better neighbors, for, to attend it, thousands of United States Rotarians will come north across the border and spend the week of June 21 in our city of Toronto and perhaps another week in our woods and wide spaces. With them, too, will come hundreds of Rotarians from Ibero-America, and fewer, alas, than we could wish from other parts of the world.

What sort of land is this to which the eyes of all Rotarians will turn in June? To know any country intelligently one must have at least a speaking acquaintance with its history, its resources, and its people. The greatest of these is history, because it reveals the other two.

The first white man to plant his foot on the soil of Canada, if we can disregard the unsuccessful Norse settlement of the 10th Century, was John Cabot, or his son Sebastian, who landed on Cape Breton Island in 1497. A highway bearing the name of Cabot now

skirts a national park near-by. Cabot was probably a native of Genoa, but as he sailed under the direct authority of Henry VII of England, the area became English by discovery.

It is a curious coincidence that both Cabot and Christopher Columbus were probably natives of Genoa. Even less known is the fact that Canada was discovered by Cabot one year before any part of continental America, North or South, was seen by Columbus.

The Atlantic Ocean or antiquity swallowed Cabot the following year, and it was apparently not until 1534 that white men again showed interest in the northern part of this continent. In that year Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé and took possession of the country in the name of the King of France. The next year he again crossed the Atlantic and sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the sites of the present cities of Quebec and Montreal.

A French settlement was established at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1605 and there that year was grown the first wheat ever raised in America. For a century and a half the area tributary to the lower St. Lawrence, then known as Canada, remained a French possession.

From the very beginning, therefore, Canada was the occasion for contention between France and England.

The civilization of a country is shaped by its natural resources, and it is no wonder that the beaver has been selected as the emblem of Canada. From the first, the fur trade was the matter of greatest interest both to France and to England, and, while settlement was slowly developing in the St. Lawrence Valley, the English King, in 1670, granted a charter to the Hudson's Bay Company under which that company came into practical control of almost the whole continent west and southwest of Hudson Bay. It extended its lines of communication into the prairies, up to Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), and further up the Red River Valley into what is now United States territory. Up the Saskatchewan it went, across "the great lone land" to trading posts now known as Edmonton and Calgary, and eventually through the mountains to the Pacific sea.

Meanwhile from the fertile St. Lawrence Valley and across the Great Lakes into mid-continent pressed adventurous sons of France, some carrying with them the religion of the Cross, others in quest of the coveted beaver. The clash of the two nationalities spread across an area as great as Europe.

It is well to get this bit of background of the Canadian scene, because out of these two different and once hostile elements has

been created one united nation.

The Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France, which began in 1756, cast the final die in the future of the Dominion, although at the time the conquest of Canada was a mere incident in the struggle. The capture of the French stronghold of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, in 1758, opened the way for an attack upon the St. Lawrence, and in September the following year Wolfe captured Quebec. His own life and the life of the French General Montcalm were part of the price of that victory.

English rule was not long to go unchallenged. Scarcely had the conquered lands settled down under their new status when the Revolutionary War broke out in



Jacques Cartier, who laid claim to Canada for France in 1534.

John Cabot. His landing in 1497 gave prior claim to the English.



English colonies to the south. It is one of the instances of history that the French-Canadians did not join in that revolution. An invasion of Canada was attempted, but defeated, and a common danger tended to close the ranks of what otherwise might have been a dis-united people.

The Revolutionary War was to have other and very potent effects upon the shaping of Canadian nationality. At its conclusion, many residents of the 13 colonies who had remained loyal to Great Britain migrated to the British areas to the north, bringing with them a very great bitterness toward the successful side in the Revolutionary War and not much else. Many of them were men and women of culture and education, who, having lost nearly everything they possessed by confiscation, plunged

into the Canadian forests to rebuild their fortunes under the British flag. Altogether some 50,000 or 60,000 such settlers crossed the international boundary—a number almost equal to the French population of all Canada at that time. They supplied the British tradition and backbone which were to be gradually assimilated in the newly developing Canadian nation.

It was not long, however, until there was more trouble with the United States. The outbreak of the War of 1812 made Canada the Belgium of that conflict. As far as Canadians were concerned, they regarded the war simply as an attempt to conquer Canada and add it by force to the Republic, although very different explanations can be found in the history books of the United States. At any rate they resisted the invasion with great courage and fortitude—qualities in which the French-Canadian regiments took no second place to their brothers-in-arms of British stock. The new Canadian nation was being welded together.

About this time another event was shaping the economic development of Canada into new channels. The Napoleonic wars had resulted in the destruction of great numbers of ocean vessels, and the builders began to turn to the forests of Canada for the material with which to replace them. Just as today the rolling mills of the United Nations are pouring forth the steel for victory, so then the forests of Canada rang with the axes of the woodsmen cutting and shaping masts, spars, timbers, and planks for the ships of England. The fur industry of Canada, still important, was beginning to give way to a forest industry which has held a foremost place even to this day. So it is that wars shape the destinies of nations.

The cutting of the forests gave impetus to agriculture, which until this time had been a secondary industry. The farms along the St. John River, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and scores of lesser streams, began to take length and substance. From a position of being incidental to hunting and lumbering, agriculture moved up into first place. Meanwhile, the consolidation of rival interests in

the fur trade of the Great West in one company—the Hudson's Bay Company—promoted a harmony which had been seriously disturbed from the Red River to the Pacific.

The status of the British areas at that time was that of colonies administered by the British Government, but nevertheless with a certain degree of self-government. Perhaps because of the growing example of the United States, perhaps because of her own natural progress toward maturity, the demand in Canada for a greater degree of self-government became more and more insistent. The political clash culminated in open rebellion in 1837, and it is another of those incidents of history that the leader of that rebellion in Upper Canada (Ontario), William Lyon Mackenzie, has a grandson, Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, who is now Prime Minister of Canada. The rebellion collapsed, Mackenzie escaped to the United States, but returned to Canada in 1849 and was elected to the Assembly, of which he remained a member until he finally retired from public life.

War was [Continued on page 58]

Photo: Canadian Pacific Ry.



A STATUE of Champlain in Quebec. The French explorer founded the city in 1608.



Counsels Whiting Williams
Advisor on Personnel and Customer Relations

SOME YEARS ago in order to make to an editor's readers an intimate but unbiased report on a certain nation-wide strike, I joined the ranks of the "finks" or professional strikebreakers. This species, now made virtually extinct by labor laws, was notorious for high-class loafing. Knowing that they were hired only temporarily for saving the struck employer's "face" and were therefore safe against discharge, "finks" seldom made any pretense at actual work.

But one day my foreman decided to devote his entire time to getting a decent day's labor out of his worst shirker. The next morning the victim of his efforts reported:

"Say, Boss, I'm sure movin' up

in the world! After turnin' out yesterday's big production, I ain't no longer one of your low-down 'finks.' Today I'm an honest-to-God scab!"

We all know, of course, that we pull a grievous social "boner" if, in introducing our friends, we fail to take proper note of those differences of importance and social status which elevate the company's president above the vice-president and the vice-president above the superintendent. But one of the big surprises of my years in overalls was to find it equally bad to overlook the same kind of gap between, for instance, the machinist and the mere machine tender or between him and the sweeper. Or, going down further, to fail to show proper re-

spect for the hobo who takes the train to his seasonal job as compared with the tramp, who only walks from job to job, and his inferior, the bum who "neither rides nor walks nor works." Or, to go still further down, between the "mission stiff" who gets free bed and meals by pretending to be "saved" and the "lush diver" who makes his evil living by robbing his fuddle-drunk companions.

In every office, mine, mill, and factory, as in every army, each separate job represents a certain rung on a ladder of definite importance levels, with the spaces between these rungs thoroughly recognized and maintained by ancient and unquestioned custom both within the working unit and in the community outside. From

lowest bottom to highest top, throughout the entire world of work and effort, the strongest incentive luring us humans to do our best today is our belief that by this means we increase our chance at the soul-warming recognitions and kowtowings of a higher rung and a higher social status among our associates tomorrow.

"Every one of my soldiers knows he carries in his knapsack the baton of a grand marshal," is the way Napoleon utilized this universal wish to "rise in the scale." Furthermore, he regularly made sure that his actions confirmed this soldier hope and thus made available this reservoir of power: repeatedly he raised ordinary privates to the rank of general and, not content with that, often put generals on the very throne of kings! Likewise Hitler: his soldiers would hardly have made their *blitz* tactics so effective if he had not first taken care to abolish those regulations which, in the Army of the Kaiser, made it virtually impossible for a ranker to become a colonel unless he added wealth to birth. And in order more fully to demonstrate this ladder to glory, he early forced many of his oldest officers to retire. Thus these two military geniuses created the world's mightiest fighting machines because they secured the utmost energies of their fighters by the simple expedient of changing the art of soldiering from a mere daily drudgery into a glorious life career!

Beyond all doubt, one of the most important reasons why the United States has become the strongest, richest nation on earth is that, to an extent unknown anywhere else in history or around the globe, it has since its beginning made use of exactly this same incentive throughout the entire field of daily life and work. As nowhere else, a wage earner in America could hope to enjoy the acknowledgments of his friends and fellow citizens by the simple means of first preparing himself and then later securing a better, higher-status job. Amongst Americans as nowhere else, not to move up this work ladder has always been the mark of mediocrity. Even more important, it has always

been accepted amongst Americans that to prove inadequate and thus to lose a job is a cardinal sin!

Even though facilities for formal public education in the United States are unequalled in any other nation, it can be said that these have provided vastly less incentive for the capture of new skills and the development of new capacities than have the unceasing pressures and drives inherent in the American habit of seeking honor in work. The fear of movement down and the hope of movement up the honor ladder of the daily job have furnished a drive almost as great as the wish for the indispensable dollars and cents: certainly, to be conservative, it is safe to rate its strength at 40 percent of the total motivation which has brought America's preëminence.

Why is it, then, that in recent years this source of power has been forgotten and become so involved in battling over "more money for less work!"?

The most obvious reason, of course, is that virtually all the lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels, and generals of the so-called army of American labor have lately driven so hard for these immediate gains that the employer has had slight chance to think of anything else. But plainly enough, the terrain for this drive and for the laws which have so aided and abetted it, was prepared by the

long, miserable years of the Great Depression.

In every industrial country the wage earner is at all times so alive to the alluring possibilities of rising in the social scale that when he is approached by the organizer, he asks himself the question: "Do I have a better chance to climb the ladder by myself or should I join the union and fight to go up only as my group and class go up?" The difference in the answer obtainable to that query largely accounts for the fact that, ten or 12 years ago, Britain and Europe showed a much larger percentage of unionized workers than did the United States. That difference in answer and percentage then reflected accurately the observation of John Mitchell, the predecessor of John L. Lewis as head of the United Mine Workers, that "No labor movement can genuinely flourish until the workers become class-conscious."

After he had endured the "No Men Wanted" miseries of the Tragic '30s, the wage earner could hardly be blamed for changing his answer as much as he did—for deciding in so many cases that perhaps, after all, his chances up were smaller for him as an individual than as a member of an American working class. Nevertheless, considering how great was unemployment, the marvel is that, in spite of all those years of joblessness and of numerous Fed-

Illustrations by Paul Pinson



eral labor laws calculated to make him both class-minded and conflict-minded, the American wage earner has remained essentially an individualist, still willing for the most part to take his chance to rise on his own merits. Because this worker-individualist has numbered so many millions, many American labor organizers have lately decided the only way they can obtain security for themselves and their unions is to call the strikes in mine and factory for enlarging their "jurisdiction" or for the closed (no-dues-no-job) shop.

As in army or navy, so also far behind the lines, men always will continue to seek, along with a certain amount of money and of economic security, the greatest possible right to think better of themselves by demonstrating their full loyalties and potentialities exactly where these count most, on the daily job. It is this seeking that gives to every employer, whether in office or mine, store or factory, his opportunity today to muster on behalf of his country the utmost that his fellow workers, deep down inside themselves, stand ready to give. All that is necessary is that he convince them that in the full measure of their individual giving today they cannot fail to enjoy a full measure of pride, recognition, and esteem tomorrow.

To secure such conviction is not easy. But one form of such effort—and one fully permitted within the boundaries of collective bargaining—is for the employer to be vastly freer with *explanation*.

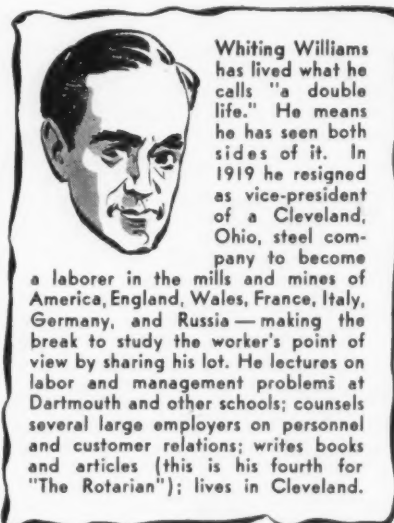
Do your fellow workers understand the direct or indirect bearing which the business you are engaged in has on your country's victory? If not, they will be both more efficient and happier—because more certain of their importance—to have it explained.

Do your workers fear, needlessly, that you may not secure the necessary orders or priorities and that therefore the harder they work, the sooner they face the lessened self-importance of shorter hours or total close down? If so, hasten to explain! (Even if their fear is supported by your own, you will make friends by sharing with them your own worrisome concern and your efforts at its abatement.)

Another form of the needed effort at utmost production is *demonstration*.

Along with your program for training men into the needed higher skills, do you make sure that your promotions up the job ladder are better based than in that plant where a chap complained that "I'm too good a piece-worker ever to be promoted! You see, pushing me up would increase his costs too much. So my boss always recommends some slower man!" Or better than in the plant where the universal loafing was explained by the equally universal conviction that "Doin' your job in this outfit don't getcha nowheres! The only way I know of to move up here is to marry the boss's daughter!"

Do your most responsible assistants and most valued crafts-



Whiting Williams has lived what he calls "a double life." He means he has seen both sides of it. In 1919 he resigned as vice-president of a Cleveland, Ohio, steel company to become

a laborer in the mills and mines of America, England, Wales, France, Italy, Germany, and Russia—making the break to study the worker's point of view by sharing his lot. He lectures on labor and management problems at Dartmouth and other schools; counsels several large employers on personnel and customer relations; writes books and articles (this is his fourth for "The Rotarian"); lives in Cleveland.

men enjoy, in comparison with your commonest laborers, a rung whose combined remuneration, perquisites, and prestige make it worth every laborer's dreaming about and straining for?

Unless by some such combination of *explanation* and *demonstration* you are making the daily task these days into something like an exploit and a career, you may be sure you're not securing and directing that total of devoted energy for which your country's present crisis calls.

The importance of this total today is indicated by the fact that whereas one soldier required in World War I the production of five industrial workers at home, he is now required the production of 18!

Once in the blackness of a Rhondda Valley mine's maze of silent passageways I asked a companion how a man who had lost his bearings could hope to find his way up and out again.

"'Tis easy, that," he replied. "Always keep the air ablowin' on your face! For always it comes from the direction where safety waits."

The reason that boys now willingly face death in plane, ship, and tank is because they feel there the breath of undying honor ablowing on their determined brows. If history were not full of the glorious deeds of men and women who gladly bought honor at the price of death itself, we would never know the unbelievable utmosts which men stand willing and glad to offer when they are certain of appreciation. Anyone who has listened by the hour as his fellows at every level boast of some "high moment," when, perhaps years ago, they met and mastered some supreme threat against their right to believe in themselves, knows that men do not follow the line of least resistance.

On the contrary, they follow the line of *greatest recognition and honor per unit of effort!*

To decry and condemn this strongest of human motives have always been the mark of the politician and the demagogue, just as the use of it has always marked the great statesman and leader. If employers will find in the present conflict fresh opportunity to make use of it and so to restore that faith in ourselves which was destroyed by the depression, they will do more than help us save our skins—they will help us all save our very souls!

By Way of Review

It's good to have the word of a man like Mr. Williams that the old ladder to success is still there—or should be. Others have voiced a similar view in this magazine: Walter B. Pitkin, for instance, in *There's Room at the Top*. But—in the December, 1935, issue. *No War without Labof*, in *Fortune*, August, 1941, analyzes the American worker's psychology.

From Rotary's Secretariat you may obtain free: *What Makes the Worker Like to Work?*, by Stuart Chase, originally from *The Reader's Digest*. Also, the program paper entitled *When Men Work Well*, No. 526.—Eds.

Student Ambassadors of Goodwill



By Stephen Duggan

Director, Institute of International Education

WHAT effect the present war will have upon student exchange we have no way of knowing. Our experience in World War I may tell us a little, however. American achievement in that war astonished the world. In one year the United States conscripted and trained 4 million men and sent half of them across the Atlantic without the loss of a single man from a United States convoy despite the U-boat menace. Its medical and psychiatric service, its provision for the comfort, relaxation, and spiritual welfare of troops behind the lines, won the admiration of all peoples.

When the war was over, the world wanted to know more of this great power which had suddenly emerged. Student migration was reversed. The United States had been sending its students by the hundreds to study in European universities, especially German, whereas European nations sent few to study in American universities. The increase of foreign students to the United States was constant, so that in the

year Hitler came into power, 1933, there were almost 10,000—twice as many as American students in all the universities of Europe.

Of these 10,000, more than 1,000 were from the other American republics. Previous to World War I, Latin-American students had studied in France, but during the War their transportation to France was impossible. Latin-American students flocked to universities in the United States and usually returned with transformed ideas concerning American civilization. History is repeating itself during World War II.

Ever since the advent of Hitler a great change has taken place in the United States' relations with the other American republics. It came with the inauguration of the Good Neighbor policy. Contributions to hemispheric solidarity have been most spectacular in politics and economics, but they have been no less valuable in the cultural field. To make the Good Neighbor policy effective, North Americans must understand the civilization of the Latin-American



OFF FOR LANDS south! Two exchange students of Rotary District 107: Paul Oechali, of Alhambra, Calif. (top), 1941 "loan" to Brazil, saying good-bye to his sponsors, and the 1940 youth, Julian Blodgett, of Beverly Hills, leaving for Uruguay. That's his father with him, Rotarian Dr. H. H. Blodgett.

people and the Latin Americans must understand the civilization of the United States. This was noted in the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations which was signed at Buenos Aires in 1936, and by the establishment two years later of the Division of Cultural Relations in the United States Department of State.

Latin Americans and Anglo-



A HAMBURGER and a "malted"—a typical piece of North Americana... so the son of the President of Ecuador and a fellow student seek inside information.

Americans can become better acquainted with each other in various ways—such as the *The Americas Speak** broadcasts, Pan-American Clubs,† well-selected movies, newspaper and magazine articles, and translated books. But of all the inter-American activities for increased understanding, unquestionably the most important is the interchange of students and professors. It is the carefully selected student—picked for scholarship, character, and adaptability—who can best advance the cause of understanding and goodwill.

American colleges and universities have risen splendidly to the vision of better cultural relations with the Latin-American countries. Since 1930 they have provided to Latin-American students through the Institute of International Education some 470 scholarships, the great majority covering tuition, board, and lodging. These scholarships are valued at approximately a quarter-million dollars. But the monetary aspect is the least important. For a Latin-American student to live in constant daily contact with American

students, rooming in the dormitory, eating in the commons, discussing on the platform, and engaging in sports, means a most unusual experience in broadening vision and in reducing prejudice. When in addition, as so often happens, he is invited to typical American homes, often those of Rotarians, where he hears discussed contemporary politics, domestic social problems, and international relations, he is given unexcelled opportunity to familiarize himself with American civilization. It can be readily understood why the holder of the scholarship almost invariably returns to his home a friend of the people of North America and an admirer of their way of life.

Unfortunately, not all Latin Americans in

American colleges and universities have the experiences just described. There are difficulties of language, finances, and orientation. Many Latin-American students come with wholly inadequate resources, try to earn their way in competition with native students, or look to the college for financial help. Those who speak little English are handicapped from the beginning. Others, who have had no previous information on America's peculiar educational system, lose time in becoming adjusted. Some go to institutions generally frequented by Latin Americans, flock with their fellow nationals, and return home with little real knowledge of the ways of life in the United States.

Such facts account for the Institute of International Education,* devoted to expediting the orientation of foreign students in American colleges and universities. Equally important is the provision made by most good colleges today for a faculty advisor or a faculty committee to counsel foreign students—and today that means almost exclusively Latin-American students. Another body coöperating with the Institute of International Education is the

Foreign Student Exchange of Fraternities.

Nevertheless, some Latin-American students do return home disappointed. It is just here that Rotary in the United States can be most helpful. If the foreign student can be more or less absorbed into community life, he will understand American life at its best. The Rotary Club of Ithaca, New York, seat of Cornell University, has set an excellent example for any Club in a college community. It frequently has foreign students at its weekly luncheons and members take an interest in them, inviting them to their homes for social affairs and to their offices and shops. But Rotary Clubs in towns near colleges can do likewise, as shown by the fine work of groups close to the University of Wisconsin.

The younger, the more immature the exchange student is, the more important it becomes that he be surrounded with the right influences while he is in a strange country. That, of course, applies not only to the student in the United States, but also to those who go from this country to Latin America. In fact, so important is this that thoughtful study should be given the problem before a young man or young woman is encouraged to embark upon an adventure which conceivably could mar his or her career as easily as it could become an inspiring example.

To be examined with marked reserve are plans for an interchange of Anglo-American high-school students with those of the Latin-American secondary school, the *liceo*. The methods of teaching and the administration vary widely. And just as few American students know Spanish well enough to orient themselves quickly to Latin-American classrooms, so also do few Latin-American students of that age speak and understand English sufficiently well to take their place in American classrooms.

Furthermore, comparatively few students of high-school or *liceo* standing are adequately well grounded in their native culture and sufficiently mature to withstand the temptation to become

* Sponsored by Rotary International on Sunday afternoons. For exact time and station consult your local newspaper.

† See *Playing 'Pan-America'*, by Rabbi Morris A. Skop, March ROTARIAN.

* Offices at 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

* See *Now I Understand America*, December, 1932, ROTARIAN.

enamored of another civilization. If they do not, they may find themselves in the unfortunate state of having lost roots in their native soil and upon their return become a liability rather than an asset to their own country, as was the case of some Chinese students a few years ago.

Most Latin-American students

confronted as they are by the barbarism which threatens the safety and independence of all of us. Diplomatic, political, and economic considerations can help in bringing that about, but they may also hinder. Understanding is the one essential. That alone will make us *simpático*. Understanding is a spiritual element which re-

quires time for its development. That is the value of student exchange. It is a quiet and unobtrusive activity, but it is what tells across the years.

In all this, Rotarians have an extraordinary opportunity. For one who is not a Rotarian, I am especially fortunate in having personal knowledge of the importance and influence of the Rotary movement not only in the United States, where it originated, but also in Latin America. Travelling in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, I have been privileged to observe the high state of Rotary Clubs there and have noted how generally leading citizens are members of Clubs and participate in numerous enterprises for the good of their communities.

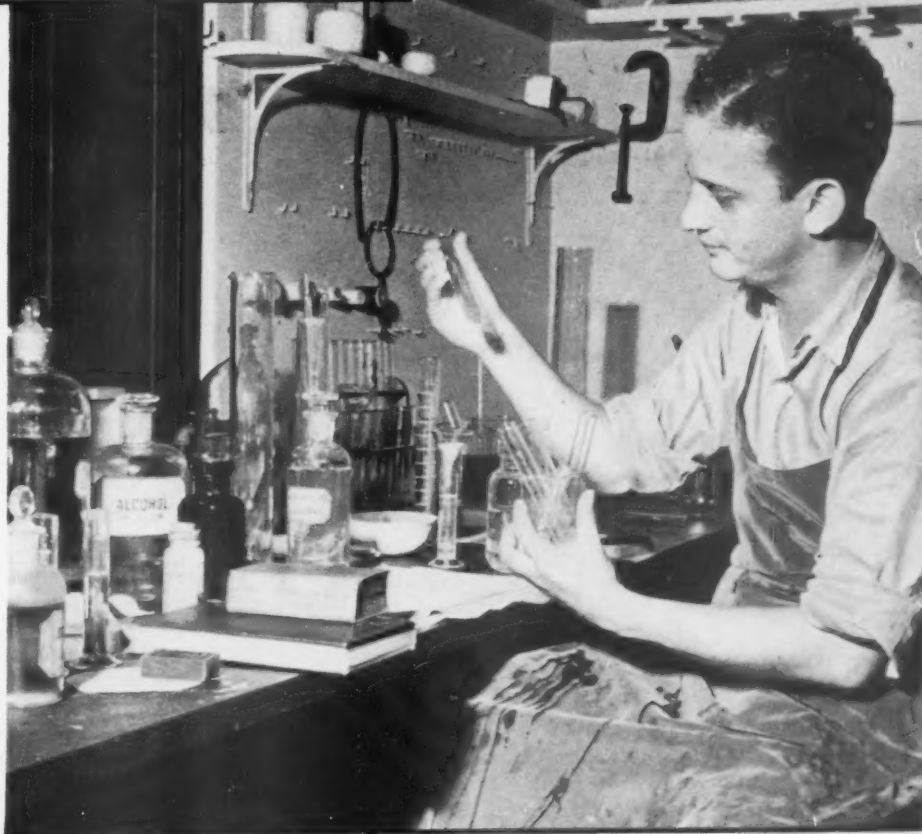
Rotary fellowship, which has learned to bridge differences in language, creed, and space, is an increasingly important factor in the spinning of a web that is uniting North, Central, and South America in goodwill based upon mutual respect and understanding.



IBERO-American coeds find North American customs in college dormitories quite to their liking. . . . Studies receive the close attention they merit, though the students find time to live "the North American way."

come to the United States for specialized, usually graduate, work. They take courses in technical and practical fields, in journalism, business administration, pedagogy, library science, engineering, and medicine. Doing so they will, if given opportunity, absorb a great deal of information about American art, music, institutions, and culture generally. To achieve this rounded-out experience in a way that will serve them and their countries best, they should upon arrival be mature and well prepared. Study in a foreign country should be a privilege encouraged only for carefully selected young men and women.

In these crucial days all Americans, whether North Americans or South Americans or Central Americans, are concerned with serving hemispheric solidarity,



Photos (pp. 30-31): Van Ark, courtesy Grace Line

What the Quints Have Taught Me

By Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe

Physician to the Dionne Quintuplets

WHAT have I learned from the Dionne quintuplets?

For one thing, I'm a great deal better doctor today than I was on May 28, 1934, the date of their birth. For another, my own philosophy has been enriched, and I have learned anew the meaning of patience, of self-reliance, and of trust in Nature.

Psychology means much more to me today. I've had a chance to evaluate both heredity and environment, to note the value of religion in time of crisis, and to watch habits form and behavior develop.

A great deal of what I have learned isn't in any textbook I've ever read. If I'd had to depend alone on what I learned in medical school 30 years ago, the quints wouldn't have stood much chance for survival.

The babies did survive, and I've watched them grow into big, strong, healthy girls, despite their original handicaps. I came to them with one great advantage—my long practice in the Callander area. I had attended their parents and their grandparents. I knew a great deal about the strengths and weaknesses of their strain.

Until the quintuplets came, I had accepted more or less subconsciously that a good physical heritage is a precious thing. They taught me to appreciate this fully. If those babies hadn't been born of strong stock, nothing I could have done would have saved them. For generations their forebears had been farmers or lumberjacks. They lived in the outdoors, ate simple foods, enjoyed simple pleasures. The life they led soon weeded out the weaklings; only the strong had survived. The quints brought this inherited strength with them.

Health—what a great bequest to leave our children. In fact, with taxes what they are today, there isn't much except a good physical heritage we can leave them. That's better than leaving them a million dollars, anyway.

The human race is the only one that produces multiple births in two ways. Twins or other multiples can be from one fertilized ovum, or from more than one. When biovular—more than one—the children are no more alike than ordinary brothers and sisters.



The author, Dr. Dafoe

Emilie

When from one egg, by the splitting of the fertilized ovum, they are either identical or mirror twins.

The quints are all from one egg. As established by Drs. J. W. MacArthur and Norma H. Ford, of the University of Toronto, the first twinning was followed by a twinning of the two embryos. The one split pro-

duced Yvonne and Annette, the other produced Cécile and another ovum that twinned to give Emilie and Marie. This last split gave a mirror pair of twins. Emilie is left-handed, and her hair whorl is clockwise. The others are right-handed, the hair whorl counter-clockwise.

Based on this heredity, I have learned from the quints,



Marie

Annette

Cécile

Yvonne

Nurse Beatrice Provenchero

Photos: © King Features Syndicate

if I didn't know it before, what proper routine and training and environment can do for children. It is just as easy to raise them properly as it is to spoil them—and it's certainly a lot more fun to have nice children.

When a baby is born, his character and habits are completely unformed. But remember: *he begins to form these on his first day of life.* If you teach good habits,

you never have any trouble. But if you wait to begin training the child until he is six months or a year old, you have problems. If a child doesn't learn good habits and good routine, he learns bad ones. When you begin to train him properly, you must get him to unlearn the bad ones before you can substitute good ones.

Unteaching is much harder than teaching!

Children are very observant. They learn from everything that goes on about them. They are deeply impressed by what adults do, particularly adults in their own homes. If there are children in your home, remember that what you do there in your daily routine has a profound effect upon them. If the home is peaceful and happy, if love is there, the children will develop properly. If

there is quarrelling, it will have an effect on the child as he develops.

In the quint's nursery at Calander we have always had a couple of nurses and a teacher, as well as the domestic help. From time to time quarrels used to develop among them. And every time something flared up, the effect upon the children was marked. So I gave strict instructions that, in front of the children at least, everything must be tranquil and peaceful.

When the quint's were born—theirs was a premature birth, you recall, and when they were a week old, all five together weighed less than ten pounds—I had a striking lesson in the psychological value of religion. Their mother was in a very dangerous condition. She had been a victim of eclampsia; her system was full of poison she seemed unable to throw off. In fact, for some time I was so busy trying to save her life I almost forgot those five babies lying there in the meat basket.

In my practice I have learned to respect the value of religious faith to these French-Canadian folk. Again and again I have seen them turn back from death's very door when they got the comfort of their priest. So when I had done all I knew how to do for Mrs. Dionne, I turned to the priest. In that early morning I drove three miles to Corbeil and got Father Rou-

thier out of bed to come and give spiritual consolation to the woman whose life I was trying to save.

As you know, Mrs. Dionne lived.

Above all else, perhaps, the quintuplets have taught me to be patient. I learned this the hard way, during the long days and nights following their birth, when they hovered on the brink of death. If ever there was a 24-hour-a-day job, it was looking after those quintuplets!

I KNOW newspapermen thought I was "holding out on them" when I refused to hazard a guess as to our chances of saving the babies. I'd just tell them, "They are still alive—that's all I'll say." That was all I could say. If I looked ahead even to the next day, I just couldn't see how Marie, for instance, would be alive then. Every day she'd have a crisis or two—or three—each of which seemed to be the end.

It was terribly slow work. I learned, however, that the only times I'd get discouraged were when I'd look ahead. And to keep from being discouraged, I learned patience. I stopped worrying about the future and did my best to take care of the present.

That sounds easy. Believe me, it's one of the hardest things to do!

The quintuplets taught me to meddle as little as possible with the human mechanism. I had al-

ways been a believer that Nature is the great healer. The quint's made that belief a conviction. In my opinion the doctor isn't the healer—he's only the healer's assistant. It is up to him to try to understand what Nature is doing, and help her. If he doesn't do this, it is very easy to do something that will undo all that Nature has done or is trying to do.

With the quint's, the thread of life was so frail we hardly dared touch them. The best thing was not to handle them, since too much handling would kill them quicker than not enough. So I learned the wisdom of the old saying "When in doubt, do nothing."

From the quint's I learned to trust my own judgment. When they were about three months old, they were all stricken with a very serious type of diarrhea—Summer complaint, it is often called. It comes with the fly season in the hot weather, and many children die of it. Of course, the quint's had small reserve strength, so it wasn't long before there was a serious crisis in their lives. I practically gave up sleeping to watch over them.

Some medical men counselled blood transfusions to keep up the babies' strength. I felt convinced that they were too weak for blood transfusions—that the operation alone would kill one or more of them. But I was shaken by the advice. Finally, I decided to back my own opinion and let Nature have another try at saving them, with my help. We succeeded.

Maybe instead of being confirmed in my own judgment, I'm merely opinionated—as I've been accused of being. I cannot judge that. But I do maintain that I have found it safer to go slowly in making up my mind—and to trust it to lead me. I'll take advice. I'll listen. I'll change my mind. But I won't act without my own judgment saying "Yes."

I've said that the quint's taught me to be a better doctor. Premature babies are not common in my practice—I see three, maybe four, a year. In the 400 square miles of territory that I cover, the usual fate is death, because they come so unexpectedly that even when



A SHEET of ice provides a playground—and a laugh for Marie at Emilie's plight.



"WE'RE FOREVER blowing bubbles"—or at least for a little while—and Cécile (second from right) seems to be having the best luck at it.

the roads are passable, they have usually died before I can get there.

But with the quints I had only a few miles to go; the road was pretty fair, and I arrived in time. Since prematures are ill fitted to face the cruel world, they need heat. We wrapped them in hot blankets and surrounded them with hot-water bottles and hot irons.

WHEN I got home that day, I read everything I could on prematures. When I had exhausted my own library, I called long distance to Dr. Alan Brown, head of the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, and asked him to tell me all he could about the care of these infants.

I learned a lot about modern science. We needed human milk, so the Toronto Hospital sent me by train, every day, the needed supply—and it grew to be pretty huge, too. My brother, a doctor at the University of Toronto, brought a cylinder of oxygen and taught me how to use it, so I could dispense with rum or brandy. (We used rum because we couldn't afford brandy!) You have already read, often, of the incubators that were sent us so

that we could scientifically recreate the proper heat and humidity for these mites.

I learned a lot about diets. I have long believed in and advised milk and fresh vegetables, but I realized early in this case that I needed more exact knowledge. So I got it.

Previously I had connected vitamins with fads and faddists. But I set myself to study them. For years I had been an advocate of cod-liver oil. Now I saw the value of it demonstrated as never before. I saw the vitamin D in it take those five little mites and make crooked, rickety bones straight and strong. I learned, too, what fruit juices and their vitamin C could do to promote health, and the B vitamins of the whole-wheat germ make them grow and flourish.

But, above all, I learned that people all over the world love service for its own sake. They just couldn't do enough for us. Advice from physicians and others poured in. Help came whenever we needed it.

People are considerate, too. When, in their fourth year, the children contracted a streptococcus infection, we were forced to turn away hundreds of visitors

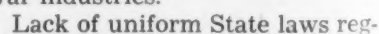
who came thousands of miles, from all over Canada and the States. But when we explained the reason, there was practically no grumbling or complaining.

I hope that many Rotarians will visit us next Summer when they go to the Convention in Toronto. They will be impressed, as I have been, with the basic right of babies to live. Certainly if babies didn't have this right, the Dionne quintuplets wouldn't be alive today, for I cannot remember ever attending babies with less to go on, less chance for survival.

What has been done for these babies can and should be done for babies everywhere. I think the quints have given new impetus to the work of pediatricians everywhere. Their story has made the general public take a much greater interest in child welfare.

Baby specialists are growing in number and in knowledge. More and more is being learned about the care of babies both before and after birth. It is the duty of us doctors to see that this information is made available to babies everywhere.

Sometimes it seems like a pretty tough job. But the quintuplets have taught me one more thing—never to quit trying!



ulating the weight, size, and equipment of trucks and busses presents a dismaying crazy quilt of differences, discriminations, and injustices, and is the most harmful of all interstate transportation barriers.

The only detail that seems fairly uniform is the maximum width of 96 inches. The National Highway Users' Conference issues three heavy volumes every year to inform its members on the latest regulations of sizes, weights, equipment, registration fees, and new special State taxes.

Maximum weight specifications range from Kentucky's 18,000 pounds to Rhode Island's 120,000. At Medford, Oregon, trucks from California come roaring up. To cross Oregon, parts of the loads of two trucks must be placed in a third, to conform with the State's load limit of only 54,000 pounds against 68,000 for California, Washington, and Idaho. Army officers in California recently urged civil authorities to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief from the constant delays of war materials passing through Oregon.

Kentucky's 18,000-pound weight law is motor transportation's champion headache. Truck officials and drivers grow purple when they tell of experiences with it. Several carriers detour around Kentucky to avoid it.

Many truckers who can't avoid going through Kentucky must unload down to the gross-weight limit; other trucks divide the load and a caravan moves off with the load one truck could carry. This at a time when every foot of transportation space counts for defense, and when tires, gasoline, and man power should be conserved! One driver who tried to evade this Kentucky law was forced to unload his excess poundage of pig aluminum by the side of the road, while airplane factories waited. Oil for ships, machine tools, gun mounts, building materials, fresh meats and vegetables, medical supplies, and cloth for uniforms have often been dumped by the roadside or in warehouses at the demands of barrier laws in numerous States.

Virginia's weight limit, now the lowest between Florida and Maine, forces trucks loaded legally in all other Eastern Seaboard States to reduce their loads at the State line.

Arrests encountered recently by a trucking company in Delaware which transports chemicals, food-stuffs, and materials essential to defense brought fines of \$18.50 and up. "We have eliminated much of the delay by establishing credit with magistrates," the executive told me. "It's impossible to conform to all the State laws. We know we'll be arrested at a certain point in Delaware, so we have arranged credit with the judge and pay the fines in a lump sum."

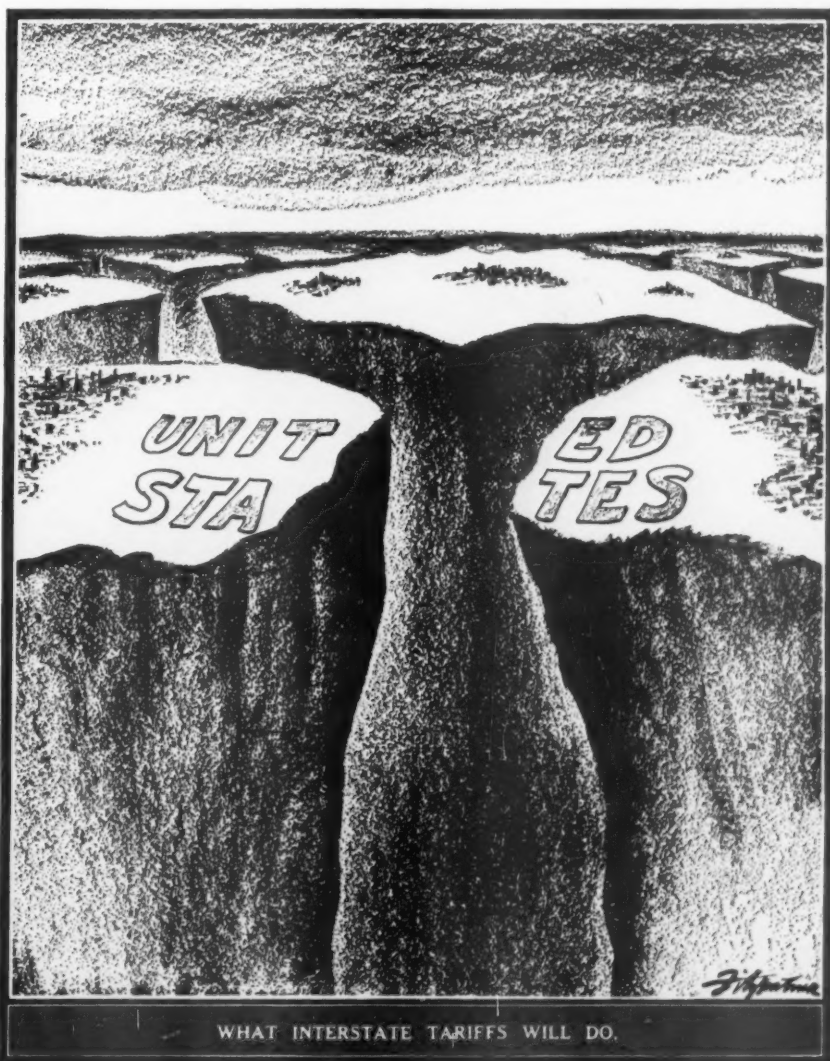
Meanwhile, we battle for freedom!

There are signs of progress. Texas' Legislature in 1941 abolished a regulation restricting carrier loads to 7,000 pounds and now allows 38,000 pounds. The Ken-

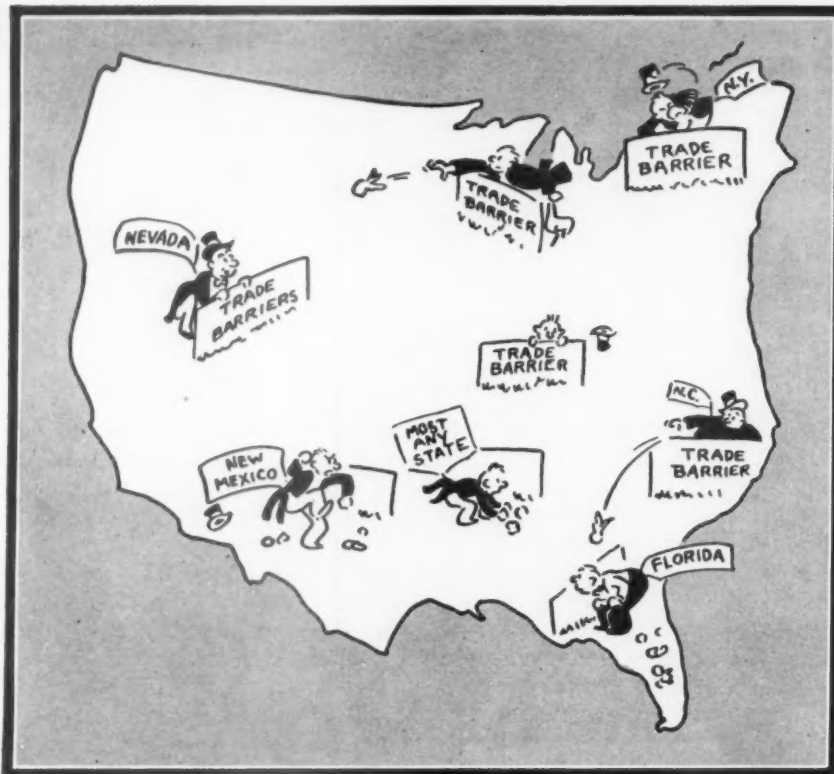
tucky Legislature is considering a bill to raise the gross limit to 28,000 pounds.

One argument for restrictions upon motor vehicles' weight is that they tear up the roads. Major highways today, however, built with solid foundations and rigid concrete, withstand far more than the weight of the heaviest carriers, and by adding more wheels, busses and trucks distribute their weight.

The American Association of State Highway Officials has compiled a uniform standard to govern gross weight, dimensions, and speeds for motor vehicles, recommending a width of eight feet, height of 12 feet six inches, overall length of 35 feet for single units and 45 feet for double units, and gross axle weight of 18,000 pounds. Only 16 State highway departments have adopted these recommendations. The desire to get revenues from out-State traf-



AS CARTOONIST D. R. Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post Dispatch sees trade barriers.



A HUMOROUS "slant" on problems arising from trade barriers reared between States.

fic, to restrict certain products, and to please certain railroads has prevented wider acceptance. Many officials of the Highway Users' Conference declare that they do not ask for uniformity of sizes, weights, and equipment, but plead for complete national uniformity in certain regulations, and regional uniformity in others where differences due to congestion, types of roads, and terrain of the country must be recognized.

Remedies should be speedily applied also to the lack of reciprocity in license plates and fees, retaliatory regulations, bitterness, as well as downright border warfare.

A Wisconsin contractor working on the Dixie Highway between Louisville and Fort Knox, Kentucky, had to have shovels and air compressors in a hurry. A Wisconsin firm agreed to send this equipment down in two trucks, and supplied the drivers with money to pay any costs demanded by State officials of Illinois, Indiana, or Kentucky. At Scottsburg, Indiana, the law wasn't satisfied with a \$76 payment for Indiana licenses and weight tax fees—the drivers had to go to jail. It cost \$39.61 to get the men out of prison, \$16.15 for

telephone calls, and more money for other expenses.

Motorists don't mind paying fair taxes. They paid a total of 2¼ billion dollars last year, principally toward building and maintaining highways and streets. Commercial carriers did their share of this. It's the use of the taxing power to erect trade barriers that works hardships. Hundreds of taxes upon agricultural and food materials and merchandise are encountered at State lines in some form or other almost everywhere.

The excuse for such trade restrictions is that they raise revenue. Actually, they destroy much more prosperity than their revenue can replace. If they cannot be abolished for that reason, then they must be dealt with on a war footing.

Some 20 States have mileage taxes in one form or another. California prohibits transportation of any vehicle for sale without purchase of a \$15 permit. Some States waive enforcement of such laws against military transports. But trucks carrying food for soldiers must pay.

Even counties have joined the trade-barrier scramble. In Arizona, out-State carriers must pay

license fees in each county traversed.

Trade barriers threaten railroads, too, at a time when they are all steamed up to go forward in America's war effort. Train-length limitation laws hamper railroads in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Nevada, and Arizona.

There are signs that State officials and the people are ready to fight to wipe out interstate trade barriers. The Federal Government should act. Congress should empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to make sweeping reforms. Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, now has wartime control over all means of transportation—railroads, highways, coastal and inland waterways, and air traffic. He has broad authority to eliminate discriminations against interstate commerce.

Governors and State legislatures can complete the job by abolition of ports of entry, repeal of retaliatory laws, and reciprocity in regulations and taxes, thus uniting the country—to keep 'em rolling and fighting.

What Do You Think?

Readers are reminded of the symposium *What of the State Trade Barriers?* (James Truslow Adams, Joseph A. Bursey, and John J. Pinney) in these columns in November, 1939. Since then the ever-increasing need of State units within the United States for revenue has led to an intensification of the problem, now become acute because of World War II.

The timely issue raised by Mr. Armstrong is to be aired by letters from readers in the *Talking It Over* department in succeeding issues of *THE ROTARIAN*. Students and others seeking pro and con arguments are referred to a book compiled by Julia E. Johnsen entitled *Interstate Trade Barriers* (H. W. Wilson, 1940, \$1.25). This volume reprints statements of authorities, some of whom are convinced that "ports of entry" regulations are desirable and necessary.

Numerous articles on this important problem have appeared in America's leading journals. Most of them express disapproval of anything which retards commerce between States. *Walls between the States*, by Donald Eddy, was published in the *American Magazine* in March, 1941. Alan Hartman wrote *A More Perfect Union* for the August, 1940, *Survey Graphic*, in which he saw a "reversal of that 'isolationist' trend" to "Balkanize" the United States.—Eds.

Put That Dirt to Work!

By

George T. Donoghue

Chairman, Victory Garden Campaign for the Chicago Metropolitan Area; Gen'l Sup't, Chicago Park District; Rotarian

AS THE BOYS in uniform move to the front to fight, their dads, mothers, and little brothers are moving to the back yard to dig. Victory Gardens are about to sprout.

For two years Britain has been putting its vacant lots, meadows, and baronial acreages to the plow. Now the movement has jumped the Atlantic and is well under way. America may never have a serious food shortage, but wartime transportation and labor problems will hike prices. Thus it will be worth while as well as patriotic for every family to do some gardening, if it can. But where and how to start balks many a potential gardener. What I hear daily on my telephone convinces me of that.

"Say," shouts an excited voice, "I want to grow one of those Victory Gardens. I'm ready to plow up my whole yard if you say so." Now, that's laudable patriotism, but it is a bit misguided. Americans can spare their lawns this time. In fact, they should.

The next voice is plaintive. "Gosh, don't tell me I should pull out my delphiniums and plant tomatoes." We tell a chap like that nothing of the kind. We suggest that he grow *both*.

Still another voice is intelligently inquisitive. "Why bother with these backyard gardens when farm and truck-garden production is heading for a record?"

That's a good question. Here is the answer: There is no food shortage and won't be any—save, perhaps, on one or two items. But there is a shortage of transportation facilities. Cartridges have priority over carrots in boxcar space. Thus you ease the burden on railroads and truck lines when you grow those carrots yourself. You also free the hand of the undermanned farmer for fuller war-food production. These, of course, are only two reasons for this Victory Garden effort. The others are obvious: an abundance of vitamin-loaded foods for every family, relief for the family budget, morale-building exercise, profitable use of unused land (which, incidentally, ought to help put ragweed on the run, and hay fever with it).

But let's say that you're already sold

on the idea. You want to know the "set-up." You've wondered just who is promoting these Victory Gardens in your own town—and what, if anything, your Rotary Club can do to help.

All right, here goes. Appropriately, in the United States the Office of Civilian Defense is conducting the national program, having been handed the assignment in a great Victory Garden Conference in Washington, D. C., just 12 days after "Pearl Harbor." Thus your local Civilian Defense Committee is the top authority in your town, but the Victory Garden Committee which it appoints is the body that actually gets down to brass tacks—or, should I say, to the roots—of the thing. That is the first step—that committee. (Has your town got one?) And if it does its stuff, you'll soon have park officials, home gardeners, school children, seed men, truck gardeners, county agricultural agents, home-economics teachers—virtually everybody in town planning plots, polishing their hoes, pushing the program. Your local newspaper and radio men—maybe they're members of your Rotary Club. Ten to one, they're filling their columns and air channels with Victory Garden promotion. If not, make sure they have the information—and they'll do the rest. The whole general program has two "musts." *We must avoid waste. We must guide the amateur gardener.*

Right at the edge of the sidewalk on Chicago's famous Michigan Boulevard there's a cold frame such as every home gardener gets busy with each Spring. It's full of husky little plants . . . and there's a master gardener beside it to tell businessmen and housewives how to tend *their* cold frames. In time those plants will be set out right in the same spot as a model Victory Garden. These demonstrations are going on in many a United States city. Is there an idea in that for your town? Or in this? A certain landowner in my area has just offered four acres of choice

land for a community Victory Garden. The employees of a railroad which skirts that property are going to "farm" the piece in small family plots.

Then how about this? The school-garden idea. There is no immediate reason for plowing up beautiful school grounds for children's war gardens as was done in a few cases in World War I, but there are many reasons for turning the youngsters loose either on a large patch of ground within easy access of the school—or in their own back yards. There is a move afoot to make small packages of seed available to children at 2 cents each.

But Rotarians know their towns. The possibility of helping Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, 4-H youngsters, and by all means local needy folk get their gardens started will be obvious to them. I've often read in this magazine of Rotary Clubs that help relief clients operate large truck gardens and preserve the produce for their Winter use. That work ought to be intensified now. And such folks may need a hand in getting hoes, rakes, cultivators, tractors, and seed.

BUT HOW ABOUT you yourself? Perhaps you are a gardener from way back. You've got a "green thumb." You want to know how a Victory Garden differs from the kind you grow every year. Maybe it doesn't, at all. Here's the point: A Victory Garden ought to produce all the Summer vegetables you and your family can eat—and maybe more. It ought also to go heavy on the nonperishables—potatoes, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, beets, carrots. Yet it should do all this with no sacrifice of beauty. This, too, is the year to dust off those long-unused fruit jars—and get your helpmeet to fill them.

The whole point is this: This is a war of production. The least you and I can do is try to produce for our own use. If we're intelligent about it, the job can be profitable, pleasurable sport. Think it over; then put that dirt to work!

Photo: Mrs. H. S. Freeman





Billy Phelps Speaking

SALUTE to China! Two new novels have appeared, one by a world-famous American novelist, the other by an American who some day may be famous.

Pearl Buck's *Dragon Seed* is one of the best books she has written. As everybody ought to know, she was born in Virginia, and taken to China when she was a few minutes old. She learned Chinese before she learned English and knows Chinese better than most educated natives, because she always had a gift for words, and she was able to look objectively at her environment. She went to a school in China very much like American primary schools, where she met boys and girls from a great variety of families and where she heard the best and the worst language. The publication of that epic novel called *The Good Earth* made her known in Asia, Europe, and America, and not many years later she received the world's blue-ribbon award, the Nobel Prize. The success of that book brought her over to the United States, but she soon returned to China. I told her she would never remain there; although even then when she made public addresses in English, she wrote them out beforehand and when she made them in Chinese, she spoke extempore.

She is now the author of an imposing list of novels and other works, the latest of which is *Dragon Seed*, not to be confused with *Dragon Teeth*, although several thousand persons will do so, just as the late Kate Douglas Wiggin was frequently congratulated on having written *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*.

Dragon Seed is again the story of a Chinese family living contentedly in comfortable surroundings, enjoying their agricultural work. Over this peaceful community come the Japanese flying hell wagons, which at first are regarded only with curiosity. Soon the hideous significance of war makes its terrible transformations; and the lucky ones are those who are killed. Our author knows human suffering even in times of peace; her descriptions of what happens in war are realistic and horrible, for it is only by concrete illustrations that people can be made by the printed page to see what happens. This is not propaganda; it is art. But we are

made to see exactly what the Japanese soldiers are doing to men, women, and children in China. Inside this blazing frame of hell fire the story of the family continues and the characters are persons whom we feel we know intimately. For Pearl Buck has the rare gift, brought to supreme perfection by Tolstoy, of drawing huge landscapes with far horizons and also of giving us faithful pictures of interiors of houses with photographic accuracy of individuals.

The new novel of Chinese life is the first published book of Preston Schoyer and is called *The Foreigners*, mainly English and Americans in China. The title has a certain artistic aloofness and objectivity, because from the Chinese point of view people in China who are not Chinese are foreigners. This would seem a silly remark were it not for the fact that Americans and British often regard all other peoples as foreigners no matter where they themselves may be. When I was in the South of France in 1912, I overheard two Englishmen talking; they had had something printed by a local firm, and they were complaining of the errors in it, when one of them said, "But what can you expect of these damned foreigners?"

Well, this new novel of about 600 pages is extremely well written, so well indeed it reads as if penned by a veteran. It is a conversation piece, because nearly every page is filled with good talk. There are also plenty of descriptions of the superb scenery of the Yangtze Gorges, and of street riots and various things, but I think the conversations are the best. They show complete intellectual maturity on the part of the writer. I mean this as a real compliment, because many American novels are singularly lacking in this respect.

There is, of course, a love story which has a beauty all its own, although I think any experienced reader could see exactly how it is coming out. I won't tell, because I don't wish to spoil it for anyone else, but, like a symphony returning to the original key, I thought, "This love story will come back to

where it began, assisted by a convenient death." But for all that it is extremely well told. Let me repeat that the novel is in many different ways remarkable as a writer's first work. It is certain he will write many more and have many readers, and will deserve them.

There is only one thing that I may give as a personal impression. Frequently it is stated that China gets a tremendous hold on foreigners so that they are unwilling to leave it; I know by observation of others that this is often true. But the realistic picture of the Chinese and China in this book makes me more content than ever to live in the good old U.S.A.

* * *

A very interesting biography of Francis Scott Key: *Life and Times* is by Edward S. Delaplaine. This is an illustrated volume of more than 500 pages with a good bibliography and index. It is written from the heart as well as from the head. That is to say, it is founded on research and prolonged study, but we feel the author's enthusiasm for his hero, and no one can quarrel with him about that. The chapter describing the circumstances under which *The Star-Spangled Banner* was composed is highly dramatic, and the facsimile of the manuscript in the last stanza reads "when our cause it is just," although somewhere I certainly saw another facsimile which read "for our cause it is just." Readers of this book will discover, however, although this point is not made, that "when" is much more in keeping with the character of Key. He did not at all approve of the War of 1812, though during it he wrote America's great national anthem. Any American will enjoy this biography.

* * *

Ireland is an insoluble problem from every point of view, and I certainly have no opinion to express about it; but I can recommend a new book of more than 1,000 pages called *Ireland Past and Present*, copiously illustrated, and written, as it ought to be, by a man named Tom Ireland. He is a graduate of Princeton, received his law degree from Harvard, has been a judge in Cleveland, a member of the Officers Reserve Corps, is a news commentator over the radio, an extremely well-informed and interesting man. If you are



Pearl Buck

as much interested in political history as I am, you will certainly enjoy this book, because notwithstanding its length, the author keeps up his own spirit and the spirit of his readers from first to last. It has been wittily said that in the world today the Irish are the only nation that is not fighting.

Let me recommend a series of comic books, both in text and illustrations, by Robert Osborn. These little books are called *How to Shoot Ducks*, *How to Catch Trout*, *How to Shoot Quail*, and *How to Ski*. Extremely diverting!

And to pass from this scherzo, let me recommend the latest biography of Winston Churchill. This is by one of the most expert biographers writing English, Philip Guedalla. It is called simply *Mr. Churchill* and has many interesting photographs. Perhaps the highest compliment I can pay it is to say that it is just as interesting as it ought to be. There is not a dull page.

I must congratulate the Oxford University Press and 150,000 readers on the pamphlets called *America in a World at War*. This publishing house, the oldest university press in the world, will produce two new pamphlets every month and will send out 150,000 of them free of charge to teachers, ministers, editors, and others. The booklets are written by leading American authors and are certain to be influential as well as interesting. I am sure that the Oxford University Press, New York City, will be glad to furnish any further information about them.

Hilda Vaughan (wife of the English novelist Charles Morgan) has added to her list of excellent books a new novel of her own country, Wales. This is called *The Fair Woman*, and the reader is taken right into the heart of the Welsh country and into old legendary romance. The story is beautifully written, and it is remarkable that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan both write with such distinction.

If my readers still play chess (I gave it up at the age of 11 because after a defeat I put my foot through the chess-board, and I agree with old Burton in *The Anatomy of Melancholy* that it is not for people of sedentary habits)—still if you do play chess, which some good Christians do, there is a new book called simply *Chess*, by Kenneth M. Grover and Thomas Wiswell. It has instructions for those learning the game and then goes on with a complete list of definitions and various moves, and how best to play the different pieces. It is interesting to see that in the value chart the Queen is rated at ten points, the Rook at five points, the Knight and the Bishop at three and one-half apiece,

and the Pawn at one. I almost wish I might take up the game again because this book seems so inviting, but I do not think I shall ever burn my fingers at it even once more.

Several million people have enjoyed, are enjoying, and will enjoy the detective novels of E. Phillips Oppenheim, who has, I suppose, written more detectable books of this kind than any other person now living. It pleases me immensely now to recommend his autobiography. He has waited a long while before writing it, but it is worth waiting for. He calls it *The Pool of Memory*, but I think he ought to have called it *Autobiography of Oppenheim*, because his name has such tremendous selling value. However, let me give it a hearty recommendation, because it shows that he can write just as captivately about his own life as about the lives of his imaginary heroes and villains. This is a thoroughly good book.

I have always been interested in the cliff dwellings, but I am not one of the human mountain goats that enjoy scrambling over precipices to see them. Now, I don't need to. Laura Gilpin has done that for me. Her book, *The Pueblos, A Camera Chronicle*, is a delightful armchair introduction to aborig-



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY "by the dawn's early light" during the shelling of Fort M'Henry.

inal life in the American Southwest. Bordering that region to the east is a region felicitously described by the title of Stanley Vestal's new volume, *Short Grass Country*. It tells the dramatic story of Oklahoma, and I use the word "dramatic" with reason. This book is third of the "American Folkway" series, a worthy contribution to the growing lore on what makes America America.

Two more books of that category have just come to my attention. They center about that figure which has made so much American history: the Indian. You will, of course, recall Mark Twain's comment that the first thing done by the Pilgrim fathers, after setting foot on Plymouth Rock, was to fall on their knees, then the aborigines. Fairfax Downey's *Indian-Fighting Army* might be called a book-length footnote to that aphorism, for it recounts the long feud

between the soldier and the Indian on America's restlessly westbound frontier. Complementing this volume is a long-overdue defense of that emissary of civilization (the italics are my own) the Indian agent. Flora Warren Seymour has poured both research and writing skill into her *Indian Agents of the Old Frontier*. I recommend reading these two books to get both sides of the controversy between the military man and the Indian agent that ended only with the complete pacification of poor Lo.

I have repeatedly recommended to Rotarians and others reference books, and here is a colossus, *The American Thesaurus of Slang: Complete Reference Book of Colloquial Speech*, by Lester V. Berrey and Melvin Van Den Bark. This giant has 1,174 pages, and it is not only extremely valuable, but many pages are, as one might expect, highly diverting. I have always believed myself that the three words in the English language that have the highest number of slang synonyms are "drunk," "money," and "insane." Think it over! I have not carefully verified it in this book, but if you turn in the index to any one of these three, you will be astonished to see the prodigious wealth of slang words by which the American people describe drunkenness, money, and insanity.

Let me wind up this article by recommending a book full of deep thought, written with the utmost sincerity and reverence and with homely wisdom. No one can read this work without learning a great deal and without having an immense respect for the author. It is entirely different from books that are like "fight" and "pep" talks because it comes from long and serious meditation on life itself. It is by a member of the New Haven, Connecticut, Rotary Club, who has delighted us frequently with his oral wit and wisdom, Edgar Laing Heermance. It is called *The Time Stream, A Voyager Takes a Reckoning*.

Books mentioned, publishers and prices: *Dragon Seed*. Pearl Buck. John Day. \$2.50.—*The Foreigners*. Preston Schoyer. Dodd, Mead. \$3.—*Francis Scott Key*. Edward S. Delaplaine. Biography Press (Brooklyn, N.Y.).—*Ireland Past and Present*. Tom Ireland. Putnam. \$5.—*How to Ski*. Robert Osborn. Coward-McCann. 75c.—*Mr. Churchill*. Philip Guedalla. Reynal & Hitchcock. \$3.—*America in a World at War*. Oxford.—*The Fair Woman*. Hilda Vaughan. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. \$2.50.—*Chess*. Kenneth M. Grover and Thomas Wiswell. A. S. Barnes. \$1.—*The Pool of Memory*. E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown. \$3.—*The American Thesaurus of Slang*. Lester V. Berrey and Melvin Van Den Bark. Crowell. \$4.—*The Time Stream*. Edgar Laing Heermance. Free Press Association (Burlington, Vt.). \$2.—*The Pueblos, A Camera Chronicle*. Laura Gilpin. Hastings House (New York). \$3.—*Short Grass Country*. Stanley Vestal. Duell, Sloan & Pearce (New York). \$3.—*Indian-Fighting Army*. Fairfax Downey. Scribner's. \$3.50.—*Indian Agents of the Old Frontier*. Flora Warren Seymour. D. Appleton-Century. \$3.50.

That Forum at Clinton

The Scratchpad Man and pup visit a Rotary intercity educational meeting in Oklahoma.

"READ THIS—then see me." These words, scrawled across a memo sheet, topped a formidable pile of reading material on my desk. Immediately I immersed myself to the ears in the literature. Then I sought my Chief.

"What do you think of the idea?" he asked.

"Excellent! Splendid! These experimental intercity forums should be just the thing to educate the newer, shyer, never-been-to-a-District-Conference Rotarians. . . ."

"That's enough," he interrupted. "Get on down to Clinton, Oklahoma, and attend one."

So that's why Scoopy and I were soon looking down on Clinton from a plane. At the hotel I whipped out my scratchpad and began to jot down the names of Rotarians—from Anadarko and Weatherford, from Sentinel and Fort Cobb, from Mangum and Elk City, and from 11 other places as well. Most of them had come 50 miles or more by car. They were here for the whole

day. Why? To meet old friends, to make new ones, of course, but above all to "brush up" on Rotary.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we sat down to listen to Rotary International Director J. Carthell Robbins, of Stuttgart, Arkansas, open the discussion. A pertinent story—and all of us were at ease.

"Rotary hasn't four separate roads," he then keynoted. "We speak of the four lanes, but they're all the same highway, leading to the same goal—Service."

Stopping often for questions—there were none at first—he went on to explain Club Service. Hardly had he defined it when the first question popped. And then the flood began! From then on it was a *forum*: a healthy verbal free-for-all discussion.

Suddenly we realized that we were hungry. But the Calmez Hotel, where the meeting was held, had prepared a buffet supper under the guidance of the host Rotary Club, and

we did it full justice.

There was some relaxation after supper, including a lot of real, food-digesting Rotary singing, with a piano and violin to help the weaker voices (if any). And then more questions bubbled up and the answers popped back from Director Robbins—and from past and present officers.

"It is the hope of President Davis," said Director Robbins, "that at least 50 of these educational forums will be held before June. Forums bring Rotary to the 'average Rotarian' who can't go to Assemblies and Conferences."

"But," he added grinning, "look what it does. There is a new Rotarian. At first he sat at the back and listened attentively. Then he ventured a question, moved up, talked. Now he says he's going to Toronto in June for the Convention!"

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

All photos courtesy of R. Barton Lefler



WHO won
most Clint
favoring

THE HOS
olinist
Clark, of
Carthe



WHO wouldn't gladly pay for his supper when personable Jack Millaway, Secretary of the West Clinton Club, comes to collect? . . . Rotarian Levi Freeman, of Elk City (above), is savoring his dessert to the full while The Scratchpad Man records the scene with his lens.



THE HOST Club's song leader, Logan Doran, beats time for Pianist Mary Viereggs and Cellist Dick Lloyd and 200 thundering voices. . . . With a simple twist of the finger, R. E. Mark, of Sayre, tears an old newspaper into a Rotary wheel (right). . . . Below is Director Carthell Robbins explaining the purpose of the intercity forums to the head table.





FOUR speakers appear above, but none of them was scheduled except Director Robbins (top left), who led the discussion and set forth the subjects. Grover Wheeler (top right), Past President of the Clinton Club, answers a question on rural-urban meetings. Doane

Farr (above left), Past Chairman of Rotary International's Youth Committee, makes a point on child welfare. Jeff Wilson (above right), Altus Club President, speaks on Boys Work. . . . The cigar smoke bothers some listeners, but Scoopy finds the smoke rings lots of fun.



Peeps at Things to Come

Movies Train Mechanics. In the intensive training of new mechanics to operate machine tools for all-out production, motion pictures are showing young apprentices how. A lathe manufacturer has provided a film showing an expert performing the usual operations on the machine for the guidance of neophytes. Use of the film in training saves time of both trainers and trainees.

Lard for Insulation. Shipments of frozen foods, particularly meats, to other countries are being protected from thawing by lining ships' holds containing them with containers filled with frozen lard. Instead of using greater thicknesses of common insulating materials (cork, for example) to keep heat from frozen cargo, meat packers have found that proper disposition of products economizes space without sacrificing efficiency and utilizes the insulating and cold-holding capacity of lard. Lard is less affected by becoming warm than frozen meat would be, and since it usually forms a part of a meat cargo, this method of stowing increases available space in the ship's hold that would otherwise be required for additional insulation.

Silver for Industry. Stocks of silver bullion may become important to industry to save metals needed for America's all-out war effort. Silver is highly resistant to many corrosive agents, is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, and is easy to fabricate. Although the present price of the metal is lower than usual, it is still expensive (\$5.64 per pound). However, the scrap value of silver equipment is also high, so that the actual net cost is only the fabricating cost. No priority rating or restrictions interfere in the use of silver for industrial purposes.

Milk Fiber. Skimmed milk is supplying casein for the production of a new American synthetic fiber. The new fiber, which resembles wool, is spun through fine spinnerets much like those used by the rayon industry. In the hat industry the new fiber is replacing imported rabbit fur in making felt. Other applications in textile fabrics are being developed based on using mixtures of the new fiber with rayon or wool.

New Pump, Old Principle. The chemical industry now uses a pump for dosing small quantities of corrosive materials which employs the principle every farm boy learns in milking cows. The corrosive liquid is contained in a collapsible tube of rubber or elastic synthetic plastic and the tube is surrounded by a harmless liquid against which the pump's piston works. The reciprocating action of the piston alternately ap-

plies and releases pressure on the collapsible tube, thus duplicating the action of the milker's hand. All contamination of the pumped liquid is avoided.

Vitamin Business. On various occasions we have peeped at the vitamins, that group of strange substances in our diet which are vital to our health and well-being. Now we can record as an accomplished fact what may well prove to be the most important achievement of this age, the restoration of potent vitamins to bread. While that idea was inherent in research on vitamins a decade and more ago, it has now put new value into our daily bread for the lasting good of the race.

This is not the first deliberate addition of vitamins to foods. For many years irradiation of certain foods by ultraviolet light has added the sunshine vitamin D to them. Fruit juices and fresh fruits and vegetables have become increasingly popular in the American dietary and thus have given us increased quantities of vitamin C. In both cases one has been given opportunity to raise his vitamin intake, if he chose.

Vitamins of the B family are equally essential to buoyant health. They seem particularly essential to health of the nerves, and, while many foods supply one or more of them, few normal diets contain ample supplies of all of them. As a consequence, many people are under par without having symptoms definite enough to point clearly to the cause. Investigations have shown that

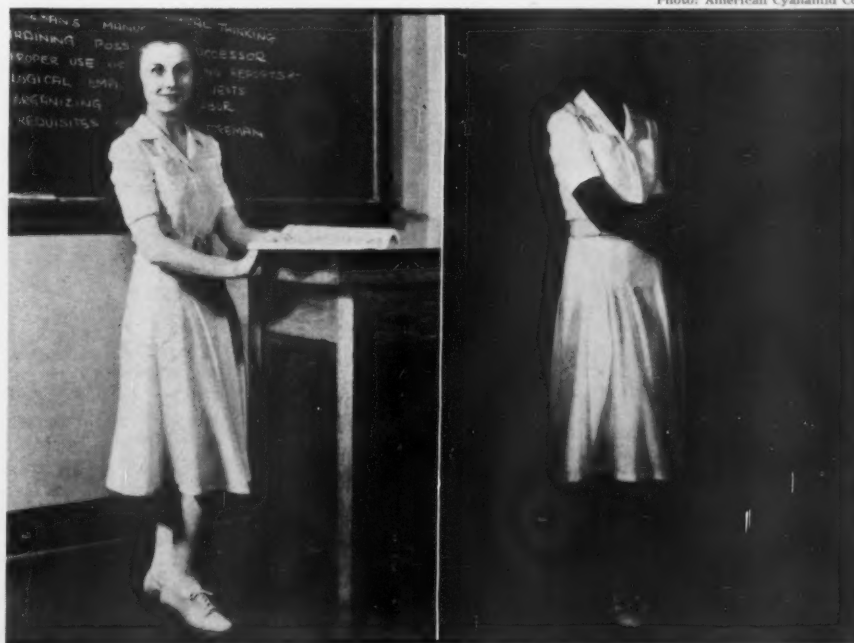
additions of at least three members of the family of B vitamins to good average diets is a distinct advantage. This is now being done commercially on a widening scale by the use of synthetic vitamins and minerals in white bread. Government standards for this "enriched bread" are in preparation, but meanwhile millers and bakers are giving their customers white bread to which are added thiamin, riboflavin, and nicotinic acid, three of the B vitamins, together with iron and in some cases vitamin D and calcium. Evidence already at hand shows that this method of improving diets will be reflected at once in improved general health and, as time goes on, in a stronger, sturdier race.

Sawdust and Gas Masks. New processes for making highly absorbent charcoal from sawdust and waste wood have made the United States practically independent of imported coconut shells as a source of this essential in gas masks. American ingenuity has made unnecessary the saving of peach pits for this purpose as was done in World War I.

Aluminum Coatings. Aluminum and its alloys are subject to serious corrosion by salt water and protection must be provided for this metal for naval use. Before applying protective paint coatings, the aluminum must first be given a treatment with chromic acid to provide a surface to which the paint can adhere. Recent careful investigations of the process have shown the way to substantial economies of material used while assuring more perfect adhesion of the protective coating.

This department is conducted by D. H. Killeffer. Address inquiries to Peeps Department, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Photo: American Cyanamid Co.



DURING blackouts, this young woman's dress glows brightly enough to be seen at close range, for it contains a fluorescent dye which makes it visible in ultraviolet light. Thus attired factory workers and pedestrians in traffic can guard themselves against accidents.



Rotary Reporter

Rotary Clubs
5,059

Rotarians
211,500



National Service Picks Up Speed

Rotary Clubs located near Army, Navy, and Marine Corps posts and stations are anxious to welcome Rotarians and members of Rotarians' families who may be stationed near-by—as witness the many requests already published in these columns. Will Club Secretaries please notify the Rotary Club nearest any camp at which a member, his son, or his daughter may be stationed? Post-office addresses on mail from these men and women usually disclose the nearest city. The courtesy of this notification will be doubly appreciated.

For instance, the Rotary Club of VICTORIA, B. C., CANADA, calls attention to the fact that Patricia Bay Airport is near-by, and would like to entertain Rotarians or their sons stationed there.

The Civilian Defense Committee of practically every town with a Rotary Club contains Rotarians in various positions. List after list pours in to evidence that fact. But the Rotary Club of MUNCY, PA., went further than merely providing a leader or two. Not long ago it sponsored a county-wide meeting of persons vitally interested in civilian defense—750 of them—at which British

Helpful Hints for National Service Projects

The following papers are available at the Secretariat, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., and will be sent on request:

- 116—"This Job of Being a Wartime President."
- 387A—"Timely Topics" (actually used by Clubs during the last two or three months).
- 398—"What to Do for Snake Bite."
- 508—"My Job and National Defense."
- 601—"Building Community Morale."
- 603—"Rotary Clubs and National Defense."
- 605—"What to Send to Men in Camp."
- 627—"Citizenship—A Full-Time Job."
- 649—"The Indispensable Farmer."
- 652—"Youth and National Defense."
- 653—"Service to Servicemen."
- 724—"Which Way Lasting Peace?"
- 727—"After the Clash of Arms—What Then?"
- 766—"Rotary Amid World Conflict."
- 769—"Why They Act As They Do."
- F-62—"Writing to Servicemen."

officers who had been through such preparations at home told what was needed and how to do it.

New Zealand airmen training in Canada were guests of the KEMPTVILLE, ONT., CANADA, Rotary Club recently. . . . Service canteens for men in the armed forces have been started by the Rotary Clubs of ELGIN and INVERNESS, SCOTLAND. . . . The Rotary Club of DUDLEY, ENGLAND, has admitted 18 new members in the past 15 months.

The New Year's party of the Rotary Club of BLOOMINGTON, ILL., was highlighted by a tableau honoring the Red Cross.

Though Rotarians are considered to be, for the most part, past the age for military service, a census from 55 Clubs in the 124th District showed 72 members in the armed forces. . . . Sons of MADISON, Wis., Rotarians—11 in number—received packages from the Club recently.

'China Day' Brings Unique Meetings

When Tom J. Davis, President of Rotary International, called on all Rotary Clubs in the United States and Canada to observe a special "China Day" program early in February, it was a challenge to the imagination of the Clubs that was wholeheartedly met with practically unanimous enthusiasm.

Reports are pouring in from Clubs, of which these are typical examples:

At the Rotary Club of MOUNT PLEASANT, PA., Yee Hong, Chinese laundryman, was a special guest at a program whose speaker, F. G. Hardenbrook, was in China during the opening of the war.

The CLEVELAND, OHIO, Rotary Club en-

tertained prominent local Chinese citizens and visitors and showed motion pictures of the war in China. It also heard Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, trace the history of China in the last 25 years.

Chinese Ambassador Hu Shih telegraphed from Washington:

I wish personally and on behalf of the Chinese people to express deep appreciation for international Rotary China Day programs as inspiring contribution to unity of United Nations. It is in such spirit of unity and comradeship that we shall march forth to complete and final triumph.

That China is the greatest actual and potential ally of the United States was the opinion expressed to the Rotary Club of KEARNEY, NEBR., by Dr. J. W. Creighton, president of Hastings College and for 21 years a missionary and teacher in China.

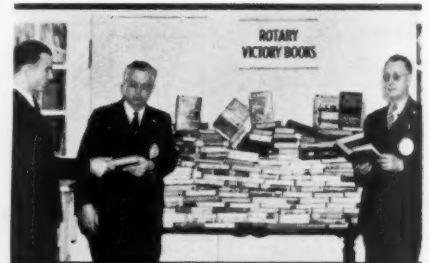
Rotarians of HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF., heard T. M. Elliott tell of his experiences in Amoy, China, where he lived and worked.

Resolutions of friendship for China were passed by the MARLIN, TEX., Rotary Club and forwarded to Senator Tom Connally, a member of the Club, and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Chinese Vice-Consul from HOUSTON, TEX., and his wife, and the Governor of Texas, Rotarian Coke Stevenson, were guests.

These five programs are a cross-section of literally thousands of Rotary "China Day" programs held during the month of February.



THE DIVERSIFIED, comprehensive National Service program of the West Liberty, Iowa, Rotary Club—including the collection of old alarm clocks—has been photographed by a national magazine to make a pictorial story of suggested programs for other cities.



SOME of the 400 books collected by the Salem, Oreg., Rotary Club for the Victory Book drive.



GUESTS of the Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, Rotary Club on "China Day" were Capt. Frank Yee, of the Chinese Army (right), and son, Robert.

Speed \$5, £5, to Fill War Needs

PROVIDENCE, R. I. "This is only the beginning," promises the Rotary Club of the Club refers to a list of services which read like this:

Pledged purchase of \$277,900 maturity value of defense bonds by members. Sponsored a performance of an ice show for the benefit of the Navy Relief Fund. Sponsored a dance for servicemen and taking part in activities of the Mayor's Committee for their entertainment. Supplied workers and funds for the Red Cross. Sent 200 pairs of woolen socks to the Rhode Island State Guard. Made donations to the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, and similar organizations.

The LITHGOW, AUSTRALIA, Rotary Club has donated £100 to the Lord Mayor's War Fund. . . . The KINGSTON, ONT., CANADA, Rotary Club recently entertained English Rotarians' sons in training near-by.

The ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C., Rotary Club has sent \$300 to Camp Jackson to furnish social rooms in the camp. The money was raised by a Club-sponsored dance. . . . "Pennies for Planes" is an idea several Clubs have adopted, among them those of THREE RIVERS, TEX., and DERBY-SHELTON, CONN. Each member gives a penny for each enemy plane reported shot down, the money to be donated toward buying planes for the air service. . . . And to "keep 'em flying," the PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Rotary Club has given \$50 to rehabilitate some would-be cadet who was turned down for minor physical defects that can be corrected by medical attention.

It took just 20 minutes for members of the Rotary Clubs of SCHENECTADY and SCOTIA, N. Y., to purchase \$13,583 worth of defense savings stamps at a recent intercity meeting. At an earlier meeting of the SCHENECTADY Club, \$150 worth had been sold. The Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, at a joint meeting, had sold \$775 worth. A challenge from the two friendly rivals brought about the \$13,583 effort. . . . DURANGO, COLO., Rotarians pitched in at a "poverty dinner," and cooked and served their own meal, but paid full price and more. An auction of donated prizes brought the total up to nearly \$100—for defense bonds.

Members of the CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Club must produce a defense-stamp album with a space filled each week, or buy an extra stamp for the Club's book. The Club's filled books will be donated to the U.S. Treasury. . . . The Rotary Club of STONEHAM, MASS., keeps a supply of defense stamps on hand so members can always buy a few at meetings, or take them as change.

The Rotary Club of WOODSTOCK, ONT., CANADA, has raised and sent \$1,000 for Crippled-Children Work in England.

Books for Men Afloat, Ashore

Rotary Clubs in the United States and Canada have continued the effort to collect books for men in the armed services. America's Victory Book drive has enlisted practically all United States Clubs. . . . The Rotary Clubs of WINDSOR, ONT., and KITCHENER-WATERLOO, ONT., are among those collecting books for the naval vessels reading service and for overseas units of the Canadian Army.

Club Is Host to South Americans

Five Army officers and six swimmers from five South American countries were guests of the BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Rotary Club recently. The officers had been attending classes at Fort Custer.

Chinese Thanked by Canadian Club

When Charles J. McNeely, President of the Rotary Club of VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA, published a

report of the preceding meeting in Chinese, there were many who accused him of copying a column from the local Chinese newspaper. But a translation by Walter C. James, of the Chicago Rotary Club, proves it to be a message of thanks for donations to the Queen's Fund for air-raid victims, and reads:

The Club's President thanked the Chinese friends at last Tuesday's luncheon:

"Both our country and China have suffered a great deal from attacks by the enemies. Although our suffering is nowhere



A FEW of the 2,500 children who were recent guests of the Savannah, Ga., Rotary Club at movies and an entertainment. They were chosen from lists of the "nutritional lunch" service.



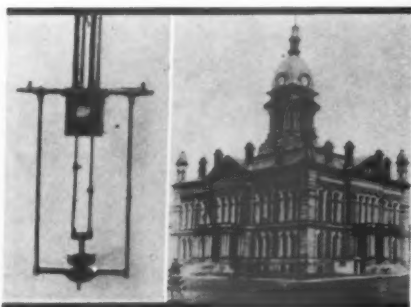
WARMING up for another season—one of the boys' baseball teams sponsored by the four Rotary Clubs of Cape Breton, Canada: Sydney, Glace Bay, New Waterford, North Sydney.



MARYSVILLE, Calif., Rotarians go into "the doghouse" when they fail to "make up." Teams in this attendance contest are arranged on the basis of the amount of hair the members boast!

near that of the Chinese, yet they, beside rendering help to their own victims of war, did not forget the British children. Such generosity shall never be forgotten by our people. I thank you."

Rotarians Study The aboriginal race of New Zealand, the Maori, is coming back. Nearly exterminated during the settlement period, it is now increasing. And Rotary Clubs of New Zealand are concerned with the future of the race. Three Maoris are Rotarians, one each in



WABASH, Ind., claims the first electric street lamp—this arc light installed in 1880 and used until 1888. The Rotary Club recently provided a suitable display case for it in the court house, also shown above.

the WELLINGTON, HAWERA, and DANNEVIRKE Rotary Clubs.

Members of the Rotary Club of DANNEVIRKE are introducing young Maoris from the high school into business and trades. Clubs long active in the fight against tuberculosis among these original inhabitants, point out that recently the Maoris themselves gave £2,000 for establishing a mobile clinic.

Home Clubs Spend What to send boys to Be Boys' Friend in the Navy? The Rotary Club of WARRINGTON, ENGLAND, providing articles for the vessel it "adopted," spent most of the cash collected for tobacco, sweets, soap, and shaving cream, and for playing cards to augment the gift of four packs from the wives of members.

There's no guesswork on what soldiers want—at least not by the Rotary Club of MONTEBELLO, CALIF. To each selectee or volunteer from the community, the Club sends a questionnaire, asking about the things he likes—his hobbies, smokes, favorite fruit, etc. Then each member takes one of the boys as his "adoptee" and sends the local paper and occasional gifts suggested by the questionnaire. . . . And Rotarians of PRINCETON, Mo., have likewise each "adopted" a selectee from their county.

Rock Falls Maps Immediately after a Plan of Action its country was at war, the Rotary Club of ROCK FALLS, ILL., unanimously adopted the following plan of action:

1. Building a constructive and wholesome morale within our community.
2. Assisting in such defensive measures as shall fall to the lot of local people.
3. Promoting a maximum of sane, level-headed thinking toward the solution of our national problems, and working toward a minimum of hatred and fanaticism in relation to war issues.
4. Aiding local authorities in the curbing of possible sabotage, and doing all in our power to prevent the delay of work in local

industry which might weaken our national defensive efforts.

5. Keeping ever before us the ideal of service above self as Rotarians who are part of a great international fraternity.

6. Ministering to the needs of those who suffer in the actual areas of warfare, and caring for the welfare of our local boys who are in the service of their country.

7. Keeping before us always the ideal of at last reaching a day in which the principles of Rotary and goodwill among men will be recognized over the entire earth.

Service in Five Solid Forms

The Rotary Club of ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, has raised money for work with deaf and mute children. . . . Sailors of merchant and naval vessels in the harbor at HAIFA, PALESTINE, are taken on trips through the Holy Land, usually to Nazareth, by the Rotary Club. More than 400 have so far been entertained. . . . All 5-centime pieces which Rotarians of LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, have in their pockets at meeting time go into a bottle on the luncheon table. Already 18 filled bottles, with a total of more than 2,000 Swiss francs, have been turned over to the fund for needy soldiers in the Swiss Army.

A talented young music student is being supported by the Rotary Club of MILLAU-ST. AFFRIQUE, FRANCE. It is also defraying the costs of his studies. . . . For the eighth year the Rotary Club of OPORTO, PORTUGAL, held a healthy-baby contest and distributed 500 layettes.

Trip Fills Minds and Tummies

When the Rotary Club of MAYSVILLE, Mo., planned a motor tour for less fortunate children of



THREE piglets, gifts of the Logan, Utah, Rotary Club to guest Clubs at an intercity meeting. The porkers went to 4-H youngsters.

the town, they thoughtfully included those of the rural schools in the trade territory. Although limited to the 6- to 12-year-old group, 286 signed up for the trip! Nonetheless, everyone went, though the school bus, friends, and neighbors had to help. The highway police escorted them to KANSAS CITY, Mo., where the local Rotary Club pitched in and helped entertain.

Wives of MAYSVILLE Rotarians provided lunches for the trip, which included stops at the airport, the Liberty Memorial, and the Art Museum.

Rotarians Help Draw Beach Plan

A "master plan" for long-term development of the beaches of Ventura County, Calif., was recently released by the county's planning commission. L. J. Borstelmann, a member of the Rotary Club of VENTURA, CALIF., points out that of the planning com-

mission (of which he is secretary), four of the ten members are Rotarians, and of the board of county supervisors, which adopted the plan, two of the five members are also Rotarians.

Needham's Girl to Save Lives

NEEDHAM, MASS., has eight schools and only one Rotary Club. But all pupils are equally important to the Club, so it developed a traffic guardian to warn the passing automobiles of the dangers of passing pupils.

The attractive young lady pictured here is the NEEDHAM Rotary Club's warning to motorists, and she has had such a salutary effect on cutting down excessive speeds that the Rotary Club is planning to secure seven more pert-eyed misses of the same pattern, so that pupils of each school may be similarly protected.



New Jersey Clubs Aid Health Camp

Rotary Clubs of Bergen County, New Jersey, have organized to aid in rehabilitation work among patients newly recovered from tuberculosis. Many of these need retraining in new occupations to prevent recurrence of the disease. Rotarians will undertake this work.

Tax on Age Helps Youth

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Rotarians pay a birthday "fine" of 5 cents for each year, and the money goes for the upkeep of a playground abandoned by the city. The playground is now administered by the Youth Service Committee of the Club.

A full program of Youth Service keeps the Rotary Club of NORFOLK, NEBR., youth-minded. Among the projects in the past year were two Christmas parties, free Y.M.C.A. memberships to fatherless boys, sponsorship of a lad at "Boys' State," prizes for scholarship at junior high school, and sponsorship of Y.M.C.A. basketball.

After a year's trial (see *Rotary Re-*



FOUR other Rotarian claimants for a "beauty" prize lost to this "blind" candidate when the Loveland, Colo., Rotary Club helped charity.

porter, page 53, April, 1940, ROTARIAN) the Rotary Club of WOODRUFF, S. C., reports a "profit" of \$725 on its "baby beef" project. Using the members of the Future Farmers of America group in the schools as a nucleus, the Club "lent" 22 registered heifers to boys, who groomed and raised them and bred them to a registered bull, given to the Rotary Club by the Chamber of Commerce of SPARTANSBURG, S. C. All but one of the notes given by the boys has been paid and 12 cows are left over to continue another year.

Fête Club for 100 Perfect Meetings When the Rotary Club of ZEBULON, N. C., celebrated its 100th meeting with perfect attendance, other Clubs near-by either came to congratulate the members or sent wires and letters of felicitation.

Congratulations, New Clubs & Old A hearty welcome to these new Clubs: Keswick, England; Hamburg, N. Y.; Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Villa Montes, Bolivia; Stafford, Conn.; Goodwater, Ala.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela; Oak Harbor, Ohio; Reed City, Mich.; Bethalto, Ill.

And silver-anniversary greetings to these 25-year-old Clubs: Lawrence, Kans.; New London, Conn.; Huntington, Ind.; Newton, Kans.; Ardmore, Okla.; Gadsden, Ala.; Boise, Idaho; Texarkana, Tex.

Club Bolsters Fourth Object The Rotary Club of ALBION, MICH., recently collected funds from its members for International Service Work. Part of the sum was used for "Fourth Object Subscriptions" to REVISTA ROTARIA—to be sent in the name of the donors to prominent non-Rotarians in South America—while the remainder was donated to the Relief Fund for Rotarians.

Fishing Fracas Ends in a 'Fry' As a warm-up for the annual national sea-trout derby, members of the Rotary Club of St. AUGUSTINE, FLA., recently held a four-hour fishing contest, in which ten men caught 202 pounds of finny titbits and fed 23 Rotarians and guests at a fish fry.

Peruvian Indians Get Legal Aid Indians of the district around AYACUCHO, PERU, now have legal aid, for the local Rotary Club has organized a special legal counsel for them. The judge of the district court congratulated the Club on this forward step.

Show Profits for Crippled, Bombed The annual show staged by the Rotary Club of YARMOUTH, N. S., CANADA, netted \$2,244 for the charity funds of the Club. Immediately \$1,000 was sent to the Rotary Club of GREAT YARMOUTH, ENGLAND, for the relief of bomb sufferers, with a promise of more to follow, as the Canadian Club has a "GREAT YARMOUTH Fund" for its "sister" Club. The balance will be used

for the YARMOUTH Crippled-Children Work. A Rotary clinic for the crippled was held during the three days the show was being staged.

Rotary Events Calendar

April 8-10—Executive Committee meets in Chicago.

April 23-24—Finance Committee meets in Chicago.

March 29 to June 13—District Conferences.

June 21-25—International Convention, Toronto, Canada.

Youth Was and Will Be Served

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND. Rotarians put themselves at the mercy of a fellow member, a judge, who assessed their virtues at various figures and thus raised £240 from 100 members for the New Zealand children's health camps, bringing the total sum raised for this purpose by the Club to nearly £2,000. Since the Government matches every pound of voluntary donation with £2 of subsidy, this means that close to £6,000 has accrued to these seaside health camps from the WELLINGTON Club's activities.

Another "two for one" proposition has resulted in a piano. When a PORT ARTHUR, ONT., CANADA, school wanted a piano, the Rotary Club heard about it. To secure the needed \$50, the school was told that if \$25 was raised, the Club would double it. It was, and it did!

Boys in EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, who might not otherwise get to Summer camp are planning to try the Rotary Club's plan again this year. Lads certified by various agencies are given jobs by Rotarians to earn their fees. They must give satisfactory service or they are discharged. The very fact that some of the boys failed to "make a go of it" has proved the worth of the system to the others, and the Rotarians are enthusiastic about the results.

Following the Rotary Institute of In-

ternational Understanding which it sponsored, the Rotary Club of STREATOR, ILL., offered three prizes for the best essays by high-school students on the international problems raised by the speakers. (Each speaker not only addressed a public forum, but also a high-school assembly during his visit). Half credit was given for originality of idea expressed, and the remaining credit was awarded for English usage, rhetoric, and neatness.

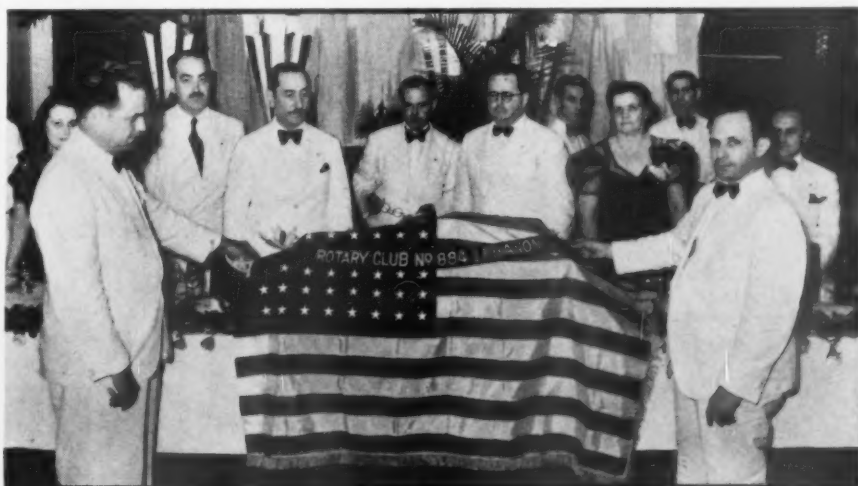
Rotarians of the 107th District, which includes the California area lying about Los Angeles and three Clubs in Nevada, are providing entertainment, cigarettes, candy, razor blades, and the like for 70 youths from Ibero-America who are training to become ground crews for airplanes in civilian centers near-by. As soon as the present group has completed training, it will be replaced by other crews, so that a continuing program has been undertaken.



SCOUT cabin, built for its Rotary-sponsored troop by the Wampum, Pa., Rotary Club. A Rotary-sponsored horse show raised funds.



PORTALES, N. Mex., Rotarians cancelled their father-son meeting recently, gave instead these tools to boys of a local children's home.



A FRIENDLY interchange—Guanabacoa, Cuba, Rotarians receive a flag from the Rotary Club of Lebanon, Pa., to which they sent a Cuban flag, handmade by the Club President's wife.



FERNANDO CARBAL, charter member of the Rotary Club of Lima, Peru, is the choice of the Nominating Committee for Nominee for President of Rotary International for the year 1942-43.

Since 1921, when the Lima Rotary Club was founded, he has been Club Secretary and President, Governor of the old 71st District, Vice-President of Rotary International in 1938-39, Chairman and member of many Rotary International Committees, and is at present editor of "El Rotario Peruano," his District publication, and a member of the Relief to Rotarians Committee of Rotary International.

Directors-Nominee. The Board of Directors of Rotary International has nominated the following for Directors for the year 1942-43: **RICHARD R. CURRIE**, Johannesburg, South Africa; **MANUEL GALIGARCIA**, Havana, Cuba; **ARMANDO HAMEL**, Santiago, Chile; **FRANCIS KETTANEH**, Beirut, Lebanon; and **C. J. STEIGER**, Zurich, Switzerland. Both ROTARIANS KETTANEH and STEIGER are members of the present Board.

Vocational Service. "Service through Vocations" was adjudged the best suggestion in the contest for a new term to replace "Vocational Service" for Rotary's Second Object. The contest, which closed December 1, 1941, carried a prize of \$100. It was offered anonymously in honor of the late W. W. EMERSON, international Director in 1935-36, and goes to ROTARIAN RUSSELL H. STROBEL, of Larned, Kans.

The prize-winning entry has been referred to Rotary's Aims and Objects Committee for study.

Honors. In the March issue of THE ROTARIAN was reported the election of GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR as an hon-

orary member of the Rotary Club of Manila, The Philippines. TOM J. DAVIS, President of Rotary International, wrote to GENERAL MACARTHUR as follows:

As the whole world sits in wonderment and admiration at your magnificent efforts in connection with the defense of The Philippines, we have the pleasant news that you have accepted honorary membership in the Rotary Club of Manila.

Nothing could be more gratifying to your fellow Rotarians. Nothing could please us more. In the somewhat secluded meeting of the Manila Club, your name was added—as an honorary member—to the list of more than 212,000 men, from many parts of the world, who are united in an ideal of service. This group of men has declared, "That Rotary is based upon an ideal of service and where freedom, justice, truth, sanctity of the pledged word, and respect for human rights do not exist, Rotary cannot live nor its ideals prevail. These principles, which are indispensable to Rotary, are vital to the maintenance of international peace and order and to human progress."

Your service, and that of the men of your forces, is the kind of service which is vital to the maintenance of international peace, and order, and to human progress—yes, to the recognition and the dignity of the human soul.

Many Rotarians are serving as members of civilian defense or priority boards. JACK J. O'DOWD, of Tucson, Ariz., Governor of the 111th District, is serving as chairman of the Pima County, Ariz., tire rationing board, and claims to "have made more enemies to the square inch." . . . DR. O. COSTA MANDRY, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Governor of District 45 (Puerto Rico), has been named Director of Medical Aid in Civilian Defense, under ROTARIAN JAIME ANNEXY, also of San Juan, who is head of civilian defense for the island. . . . MURRAY WILLARD, of the Rotary Club of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed chairman of the committee on conservation of waste materials for New York State.

W. C. CROSS, a member of the Portsmouth, Va., Rotary Club, has received the Cavalier trophy of the National Retail Furniture Association for distinguished service to his vocation. . . . ROTARIAN G. B. COOLEY, of Monroe, La., was elected honorary life president of the Louisiana Tuberculosis Association.



"DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" in an Army-sponsored campaign to uproot acres of "kiawe"—a shrub akin to mesquite of Texas—brought "medals" to these five Honolulu, Hawaii, Rotarians.

DR. WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, whose guest editorial appears on page 7 of this issue, was recently recipient of the highest honorary degree accorded by San Marcos University of Lima, Peru, the oldest university in the Americas, in recognition of his contribution to medical progress in Peru. He is a Past President of the New York, N. Y., Rotary Club. . . . Another New York Rotarian, PIRIE MACDONALD, famous photographer of men, was honored on his 75th birthday by a luncheon of the Fifth Avenue Association. In the past 60 years he has photographed more than 70,000 men and not one woman, not



WHERE'S Past Director Carlos P. Romulo, the Manila publisher? He's with General MacArthur—but here's a pre-war photo of him (center) in Rangoon—with Club Secretary S. Chatterjee and U Ba Glay, a local editor.

even his wife and daughter! . . . One of the directors of America's Victory Book campaign is ROTARIAN PAUL NORTH RICE, of New York, N. Y., chief of the reference department of the New York Public Library.

Contract. Fire that partially destroyed the U.S.S. *Lafayette* (formerly the *Normandie*) failed to destroy a contract held by CHARLES S. MORRIS, Past President of the New York, N. Y., Rotary Club, whose company had stripped and stored the furnishings of the luxury liner. It is said to have been the biggest packing and moving job in this city of gigantic enterprises. More than 1,000 barrels were needed to house the china and glassware alone.

Memories. The names in the head-

lines of the Pacific war area, so strange to most readers, recall vivid pictures to Edward J. Wood, who, in his 75th year, is President of the Rotary Club of Cardston, Alta., Canada. During the latter decades of the 19th Century, he spent nine years in the Solomon, Samoan, Hawaiian, and other island groups of that area as a missionary of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Church.

New British Secretary. FREDERICK C. HICKSON, who has been acting as General Secretary of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland since HUBERT S. BANNER was granted leave of absence for war work, has been appointed to succeed MR. BANNER, who has resigned.

Misplaced Mustache. Our apologies to our readers and to ROTARIANS WILL T. ARCHER and DR. E. G. RHOADS, of Shef-



POINTING out his home at Reykjavik, Iceland, Steingrímur Jonsson gives a banner from his Rotary Club to the Central Office at Chicago.

field, Ala., for twisting the names identifying them in the February issue of THE ROTARIAN. In the picture of 100 per-centers on page 52, No. 44 should have been DR. RHOADS, and No. 45—the man with the mustache—SECRETARY ARCHER. DR. RHOADS is also entitled to 21½ years of perfect attendance in place of the 20½ credited to him.

New Governors. His position as chairman of the British Columbia Wartime Prices and Trade Board leaving him no time for Rotary duties, WM. RITCHIE DOWREY, of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, has resigned as Governor of the 101st District. The Board of Directors of Rotary International has appointed FRED K. JONES, of Spokane, Wash., as Governor to complete the term.

Because judicial duties have taken him outside of his District, the 139th, GOVERNOR JAMES D. SIMON, of Martinville, La., will be unable to discharge his duties at present and the Board of Directors of Rotary International has appointed PAST GOVERNOR JAMES M. COBB, of Monroe, La., as Acting Governor.

The Board of Directors also has elected PAST GOVERNOR HENRY A. NORDHEIM, of Owosso, Mich., as Governor of

the 152nd District for the remainder of the year 1941-42. He has been Acting Governor since September, 1941.

Trustees. TOM J. DAVIS, President of Rotary International, has appointed the following to succeed themselves as Honorary Trustees of the Rotary Foundation for the calendar year of 1942: ARCH C. KLUMPH, Chairman; MAURICE DUPREY, MANUEL GAETE FAGALDE, DONATO GAMINARA, PAUL P. HARRIS, HERBERT C. HOOVER, LOUIS L. LANG, CHARLES A. MANDER, J. LAYTON RALSTON, and ALMON E. ROTH.

Clever Clubs. It's history, all this, but memorable. A special issue of the Pittsburgh, Pa., Rotary Club's publication, *Live Steam*, appeared for the Club's Halloween ladies' party. Titled the *Rotaryville Granger*, it was a take-off on many members. . . . The annual Christmas number of the St. Louis, Mo., *Pepper Box* was a beautiful journal of 48 pages, including a two-color cover. . . . Poetry stirs in many Club publication editors' breasts. At Groton, N. Y., for example, a four-line verse recently announced the following week's program, while this timely poem appeared in *The Gorges*, from Chungking, China:

*And when we meet again, let's speak
Of anything you like—of pigs that squeak,
Of our vacation—books or toys,
Of our imagined troubles or real joys,
Or vice versa—but, my friend,
Don't ask me when the war will end,
Don't whine about the price increase,
Don't tell me that your servants squeeze,
Don't tell me of the housing dearth,
Don't tell me there's no peace on earth,
Don't say that transportation's bad,
Don't wait that coffee can't be had,
Don't sing that old, worn-out refrain,
Please—don't—when next we meet again!*

Club publications usually choose a name and stick to it, but that of the Rotary Club of Urbana, Ill., changes with every new editor—about once a year. Just now it is *Paul's Epistles*, for reasons more or less obvious. But the Rotary Club of Whitefield, N. H., changes its publication's name every week!

Highway. Through West Virginia, U. S. Route 50 will now bear markers "George Washington Highway." This marks the accomplishment of a nine-year campaign by ROTARIAN ROBERT R.



HONOR to a charter Rotarian, S. H. Finley, for 50 years' service to Santa Ana, Calif.



CULVER CITY, Calif., Scoutmaster Rotarian R. C. Cochrane and son, William, see their Eagle Scout badges given to Mrs. Cochrane.



PORTRAIT of Capt. Colin Kelly, Jr., air hero of Luzon, painted by John Doctoroff, famed artist member of the Chicago Rotary Club.

Photo: Tracy



ALL 17 Presidents who have served the Calais, Maine, Rotary Club are still active members!

WILSON, of Clarksburg, W. Va., in which he won the backing of patriotic groups and finally of the automobile clubs. Route 50 traverses 250 miles of West Virginia, and 100 markers will be set with the new name.

Fourth Object Plan. To do his part in strengthening direct ties with Rotarians in Ibero-American countries, DR. WARD M. ELLIOTT, a member of the Durango, Colo., Rotary Club, writes letters to ten Clubs in South America each month.

Sing Me Your Song, O! For a ladies' day song, *The London* (England) Rotarian suggests one, parodied from a lyric in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Yeomen of the Guard* that, for all its humor, touches on the serious discussions of the Rotary hour. It goes:

*I have a button to wear, O!
Wear me your button, O!
It is worn by me,
By thou, by thee,
From Leyton down to Sutton, O!
It's the sign of Rotarians, scouting round
For friends to meet and minds to sound
On subjects grave and things profound
Allied to Reconstruction. . .*

(The ladies answer:)

*I have no button to wear, O!
Where is your button, O!
It is worn by Bill
But not by Jill—
For all flesh is not mutton, O!
And a Rotary Ann, not being a man,
May have no voice in the "New World Plan."
She must suppress what she may feel
On the mess men make of the common weal,
With voice unheard, and with hands well bound,
Not a soul to save nor a mind to sound,
On subjects grave and things profound
Allied to Reconstruction.*

Ann, Annettes—Sonnets! Who first thought of calling Rotarians' daughters "Annettes"? The Rotary Club of Fargo, No. Dak., has been using the term since 1939, while the South Africans' use of it is more recent. And now comes WILL M. HARPER, Past District



KNOW THIS MAN? Story in adjoining column.

Governor and now Secretary of the Rotary Club of Monroe, La. Suggests he: Why not call the sons of Rotarians "sonnets"? Officially, of course, there's no such thing as a Rotary Ann, Rotary Annette, or Rotary Sonnet—but that doesn't spoil the fun.

Add: Congressmen. To your list of Rotarians in the Congress of the United States, add the name of JAMIE L. WHITTEN, of Charleston, Miss., an active member of the Rotary Club there. He was elected to complete the unfinished term of WALL DOXEY, who was elected to the Senate.

Sign. Members of the Rotary Club of South Side of St. Joseph, Mo., display this sign:

**I Make No Appointments
Between 12 and 1:30 P.M.
on Thursday
ROTARY DAY
That Time Is Not Mine.
It Belongs to My Community.**

Echoes. When THE SCRATCHPAD MAN was looking over some pictures from the 1924 Convention at Toronto, he came upon one that was both strange and familiar (see cut in left column). Long cogitation brought recognition: it is of WALTER D. HEAD, President of Rotary International in 1939-40, together with a 1924-vintage drum majorette of the Buffalo, N. Y., band. Rotary's 1942 reunion will also be held in Toronto—in June.

Cancer. Cancer can be cured! This is the message that the woman's field army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer is carrying to the public in the April drive of the Society, soon to be under way in all communities. Rotarians have been active in the anticancer crusade for many years.

Notes of Board Meeting. For six days—some of them running far into the night—the Board of Directors of Rotary International met in January and considered an agenda whose items totalled more than 80 in number. The statement of the Board on *Rotary and a World at War* has been published (see *Rotary Today*, by Tom J. Davis, page 7, March ROTARIAN). Here are some of the other items and decisions:

The Board postponed until the June meeting the choice of location for Rotary's 1944 Convention. Several invitations have been received, and those and also any others received before May 1, 1942, will be considered.

Membership of 63 Clubs in Belgium, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece was terminated as of December 31, 1941, and the numbers of the Districts formerly constituted by these Clubs were also voided.

The Relief Fund, formerly called the "Rotary Relief Fund," will henceforth officially be known as the "Relief Fund for Rotarians," as it is intended for the aid of Rotarians and their families and is not Rotary's contribution to general relief.

The Board proposed several Enactments for consideration at the Toronto

Convention. Full text of these has been sent to each Rotary Club. Briefly, they are:

To modify the boundaries of zones for the nomination of Directors from the United States of America so as to distribute the voting delegates more equably.

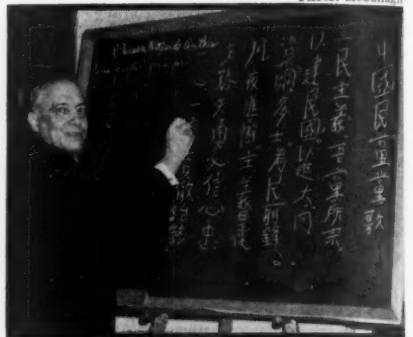
To modify the procedure of the Committee nominating for President of Rotary International to permit the mailing of the invitation form to Clubs in various geographical regions at different times. Also to provide for membership vacancies and to limit membership for any individual to a total of two years.

To provide for continuity of a portion of the Board of Directors by changes in term which would mean that each year three Directors would be "holdover" members.

To clarify the active nature of senior membership by designating it as "senior active member."

Several other matters for consideration by Rotary's sole legislative body, the international Convention, were also proposed, and will be found in the booklet of Proposed Enactments and Resolutions distributed to all Clubs.

Special Gift. In memory of their father, the late JOSEPH S. ROUND, his son,



ROTARIAN Julean Arnold (of the former Club of Peiping, China) writes the Chinese national anthem for Berkeley, Calif., Rotarians.

ERNEST ROUND, and daughter, Mrs. S. R. SHEPARD, have given his residence in Smethwick, England, to the Cripples Union of that city. The former quarters of the Union were requisitioned by the Government for civil defense, and during his lifetime, J. S. ROUND had leased it his residence at a nominal rental. MRS. SHEPARD is the wife of the Smethwick Rotary Club President.

Membership Cards. Because old Rotary-membership cards have been salvaged and used by imposters, it is recommended that they be destroyed when new ones are issued. But CHAS. G. HARRIS, a member of the Louisville, Ky., Rotary Club, won't part with his. He has 60 of them, representing 30 years of Rotary life, and he has mounted them in a special card case which, when opened, discloses ten feet of Rotary membership! But he agrees, "if you don't save 'em, destroy 'em."

Michigan Lawyers. Intensive search by ROTARIAN ROBERT H. GILLMORE, of Whittier, Calif., has disclosed that 237 graduates of the University of Michigan Law Department (including Tom J. Davis, President of Rotary International; 23 judges; and ROTARIAN GILLMORE himself) are members of Rotary Clubs in 28 different States.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

of Rotarians in the Post-War World has proposed seven questions to be discussed by Rotary Clubs in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere [see page 11, January ROTARIAN]. Here are a few more questions for us to ponder while we win this world war:

Will acute nationalism continue to prevail in Europe? Should all the small nations be promised their former sovereignty? Will England continue her old influence in world affairs? Can France resume her leadership in Europe? Will America assume world leadership? What must be done about Japan and Italy? Should Germany be dismembered or reduced to a second-rate power? Will Russia's power and influence be increased? Can communism be eradicated from all the nations? How can the war debts be settled? Will free commerce replace the old tariff restrictions?

These are only a few of the questions, but they give us a view of the world's problems, the problems of permanent peace, which Rotary must help to solve. It seems that extreme laissez faire capitalism can no longer exist in a peaceful world. This may be an unpleasant thought to some of us, but we will have to become less selfish. It is the better way.

We in America owe the world a free exchange of all production. This is to be our great sacrifice for peace. If we can bring our people to this unselfish viewpoint, we can make world peace prevail. If we continue our present selfishness, however, peace cannot come for long.

The Answer, Sir Norman, Is No!

Says BRANCH SPALDING, Parks Supt. Governor, District 187
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Sir Norman Angell asks *Shall the Next Peace Also Fail?* [March ROTARIAN]. Rotary must answer, "NO!"

The world has just stumbled out of one unspeakable peace. The Treaty of Versailles was a bad document, due to two primary reasons: the inevitable hate and thirst for vengeance which follows war, and the success of a small group of politicians who sold Woodrow Wilson down the river—and humanity went downstream with him.

It takes a lot of unimpassioned thinking and restraint to prevent such things. If enough citizens think in advance and tell their statesmen instead of being told by them, the task can be done.

The Fourth Object of Rotary is the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace. In any community, 25 or more able business and professional men can accomplish anything good they set out to do. It is no boast, but realistic fact, to say that any Rotary Club in Virginia or Berkshire or Western Australia or wherenot contains the able business and professional men of that community.

There are more than 5,000 such groups; there will be more. Rotary will come back in those countries where it has been banished. In substance, here is a world-embracing band which cuts across all boundaries—geographical, religious, political, racial, economic.

These men are already united in the ideal of service; they are pledged to the conservation of international understanding, goodwill, and peace. Now, they take that ideal seriously.

First—there's a war to be won.

Meanwhile, Rotary functions as a militant operative for international understanding, goodwill, and peace. Rotarians, as world citizens, exercise the prerogative of such citizenship—and the world is given a peace that is sound. Such a peace is administered so as to insure social and economic justice for all nations. Misunderstanding, cut-throat economic competition, and hate do not creep into the conduct of international affairs, because world citizens will not permit politicians to pervert the proper aims and impulses of man.

Rotary International is a perfect vehicle to bring about such a stand among the peoples of the earth. The machinery is all set up, and the commitment made. Its leadership for good cannot be resisted in any community—why in the world?

Rotary, what of the peace?

Here's What Jean Thinks—

By JEAN E. STENTON (Herself)
Daughter of Rotarian
Peterboro, Ontario, Canada

I always enjoy your magazine, and this particular issue (March) had so many pertinent ideas relative to post-war considerations. Does being the daughter of a Rotarian and a member of the younger generation give me the right to say a few words?

Sir Norman Angell's article, *Shall the Next Peace Also Fail?*, was good. His idea that a constitution alone does not make a fine country, but that the people under it do, is something to consider. Everyone must be ready and willing to

shoulder a share of responsibility, that, in time, better things may be brought about.

When the actual fighting ceases, the real battle will begin in a world torn with hate. Rotary has sown seeds in the last few years that may blossom into full flower.

Its Four Objects, whose keynote is service in every capacity to bring about a better world of good fellowship, have shown the world that such things can be achieved universally.

The Pan-American group (page 25) ought to be fostered throughout our lands on an even broader scope.

I remember an old French teacher saying, "You can never truly learn the language until you can spiritually crawl inside a Frenchman's skin." Just so, this is the only way we come to have some understanding of all these foreign lands.

The majority of students seem to find the history and customs of other nations something to be learned for examinations and then forgotten. Pan-America gives them the opportunity for a broader comprehension of language, people, and customs. It has the added advantage that it can be taken in pleasant though lasting doses.

If the young people in every land could have such a chance for study, a much clearer understanding and collaboration could be brought about between us. It should be realized, too, that because one thing is successful with us, it does not necessarily mean it is suited to everyone else's needs.

So let everyone pull together through the dark days and keep on working so we may uphold the high traditions that Rotary has set up.

\$10 Club Income Tax Paid

By CHARLES R. CLARK, Rotarian
Capital Investments
Newark, New York

Thanks for everything—the \$30 check for the prize-winning photo [see February ROTARIAN], the membership in the Rotary Camera Club, the old print, and the extra copies of *THE ROTARIAN*.

Congratulations, too, to the Photo Contest judges on their acumen!

At our Club meeting last Thursday I was ordered to pay \$10 out of my prize money into our student loan fund. Fair enough!

San Jose Welcomes New Blood

Says W. C. BAILEY, M.D., Rotarian
Physician
San Jose, California

Many of us in the San Jose Rotary Club have been much interested in *New Blood in Rotary* [February ROTARIAN], by Arthur S. FitzGerald, Third Vice-President of Rotary International.

He asks: "How can we keep our old members and yet find room—and classifications—for new and younger members?" He then goes on to show how this can be done with senior membership.

Said he: "A senior member is one who asks for that status after he has earned the right by (a) being a Rotarian for 20 years, (b) being a Rotarian for



"IT'S a girl, sir!"

five years and reaching the age of 65 years, or (c) serving as an officer of Rotary International.

There are about 40 members of the San Jose Rotary Club, and there must be many in all older Clubs after these 37 years since Rotary's organization who could ask to be senior members. Most of them have served on the various Committees and as officers of Rotary during the past 20 years and they have "earned the right" to become seniors. Then, too, there is another reason why the San Jose Club has proposed to Rotary International that it add the clause excusing seniors from the attendance requirements—it is physical incapacity. Who knows who will have the next long illness?

After a member reaches 65 and has been so many years a Rotarian, he wants to continue to be a Rotarian until death. He does not wish to pull down the attendance record of his Club. . . . Now comes sickness, a 100 percent senior cannot attend or make up, and so he faces the dilemma of spoiling the Club's average attendance or resigning a cherished membership. We have had four such cases in our own Club. Two finally resigned, and two were considering resigning, but were taken by death while they were still members.

Haven't we earned the right to exemption from attendance requirements after our 20 years of faithful service and our wish to continue as Rotarians during the rest of our lives?

I think our Club, for attendance record, and our senior members, for service rendered, deserve the right of exemption of seniors from the attendance requirements of Rotary International, and we welcome new blood.

Odd Shot Really Odd

Says MRS. J. E. TRAFTON
Wife of Rotarian
Anacortes, Washington

When I first looked at the picture of six generations in one family in the February ROTARIAN [see *Odd Shots*, page 53], I thought it was a trick picture that a camera had made by repeating a picture of the same person in different dresses, because they all look so very much alike, even to the little baby. All but the baby are wearing glasses, have on dresses with a "V" neckline, look as if they were thinking of the very same thing, and look to be about the same age.

I truly do think it a very unique and out-of-the-ordinary copy.

Check Your Bloody History

Says J. F. GOREY, Grain Retailer
Secretary, Rotary Club
South Deerfield, Massachusetts

In the February ROTARIAN is something akin to mayhem, libel, slander, or what have you. A very able writer from Texas [see *A Toast to Ye 'Club-Pub' Editor!*, by O. V. Koen] feels that there can be no connection between Deerfield and Bloody Brook. Opines that a bulletin named *The Bloody Brook Burble* couldn't possibly indicate a connection either historic, actual, or indicative. To the good Deerfield folks who have lived

long and well beside the gently-flowing Bloody Brook, and who know of the tremendous part this placid stream has played in history, an explanation is due. Damon and Pythias, Caesar and Gaul, Mussolini and disaster, ham and eggs, pork and beans, may in comparison be far apart. His motive was good, his writing excellent, his article most interesting, but his reference to Bloody Brook is definitely off the beam.

Lumbering Goes Modern

Reports W. B. GREELEY, Sec'y-Mgr.
West Coast Lumbermen's Association
Seattle, Washington

I want to compliment you on the selection of the front cover of the February ROTARIAN. Those of us connected with the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest are always glad to see our mills and workers recognized in the national magazines. This is especially true since, in late years, it has been more or less of a fad to class lumbering with the covered wagon and placer mine, as a picturesque phase of pioneer America. . . .

Leacock . . . 'Powerful'

Says LEIGHTON MCCARTHY
Minister to the United States
The Canadian Legation
Washington, D. C.

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity of reading any of Mr. Leacock's work, and I was particularly glad to read this powerful article [*We Canadians*, by Stephen Leacock, January ROTARIAN] demonstrating Canada's unity by such an outstanding figure as Mr. Leacock.

Stidger, Sr., Sold Dates

To WILLIAM M. CONNELLY, Rotarian
Producer of Scenics
West Los Angeles, California

I have always been quite fond of dates. This evening as I topped off my dinner with some of India's finest, my thoughts sped back to Moundville and Will Stidger's confectionery store where as a child I bought a whole nickel's worth of the best dates in the world. I ate them all—longed for more—and wondered if the day would ever come

when I might have all that I could eat.

Now comes the almost unbelievable sequel. After dinner I went to my study to prepare some newspaper copy concerning our forthcoming Rotary District Conference and in thumbing through the January ROTARIAN for some information, my eye caught the words "Stidger," "Moundville," "West Virginia," "Father played all the notes." I rubbed my eyes, looked again—it was still there. The father who played all the notes [see *Father Played All the Notes*, by William L. Stidger] was the one who sold me the best dates in the world. THE ROTARIAN has caused our paths to cross after half a century.

A Check for Hair Trouble

From GENE GACH, Pfc.
Camp Lockett, California

From the amount of mail I am getting, which attests well to the circulation of THE ROTARIAN, I gather you published my last letter to you [see *Talking It Over*, February issue]. I would like to bother you for a tear sheet or two of that letter.

I enclose a subscription blank for THE ROTARIAN, so that I won't have to get in your hair further.

Mail Call Distributed

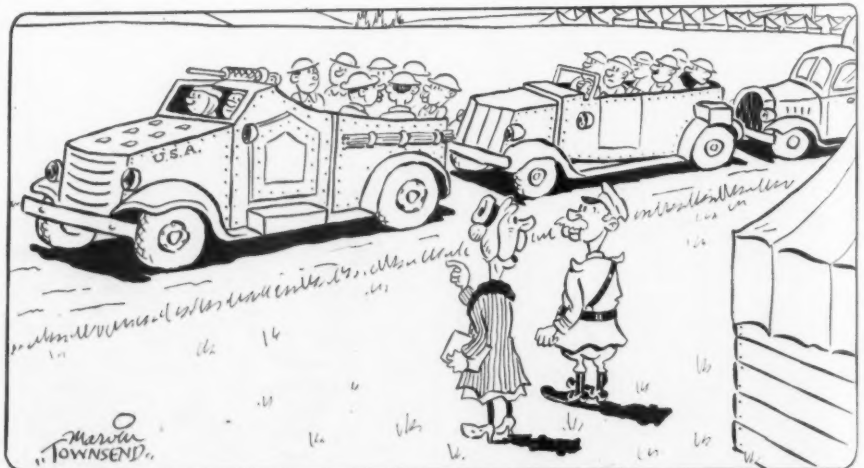
Says F. L. JOHNSTON, "Y" Executive
Secretary, Rotary Club
West Allis, Wisconsin

You will be interested to know that the Rotary Club of West Allis mimeographed the article entitled *Mail Call*, by Gene Gach [December ROTARIAN], and distributed it to all the homes of Draft Board 29. Parents, girl friends, and wives found this particularly helpful.

Reads Boss's Copy No More

Says C. E. SMITH, Rotarian
Electric-Power Executive
Watrous, Saskatchewan, Canada

Years before I became a Rotarian I used to obtain the boss's copies of THE ROTARIAN, and have more than once gone through them for material on various debates. Your magazine maintains an exceedingly high standard and I am very glad indeed that I have at last become a member and subscribe to it.



"BUT I ALWAYS thought that an army travelled on its abdomen!"

Pithy Bits Gleaned from Talks, Letters, and Rotary Publications

Opinion

Weekly 'Cheerio' Not Enough

C. STEWART ORR, *Rotarian*
Public Land Service
Colombo, Ceylon

There are few of our members whom I really know and understand. It is not enough to come into this room every week and say "Cheerio" to a member and have a few minutes' inconsequential conversation with him, then say "Cheerio" to him at 2 o'clock and forget about him until next meeting. We shall never get to know one another that way. And unless we really get to know one another we can never help forward that day when man to man the world o'er shall brothers be. We must get down to hard tacks and to do that we must drop all hypersensitiveness and believe that our fellow members do not intentionally insult us if they say something with which we do not agree.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

On Freedom of Choice

E. M. HEDRICK, *Insurance*
President, Rotary Club
Wray, Colorado

It cost a lot to bring this American Government up to our present day. From the time the Pilgrims landed on our shores, they began to pay. They had a vision of God's plan for a free people and set about immediately to make this a peculiar nation. Many years were required to perfect an organization. But in due time the clearing began to widen, the trail to lengthen, as those God-fearing people advanced into the wilderness. On and on they came. By their prayers for guidance—their determined purpose—their never-ending struggle, sacrifice, and endurance against never-ending odds—the frontier was rolled into the Pacific Ocean. Every State was squared, numbered, and cemented into place, forming a perfect and lasting foundation, linked together, cared for, and protected by the most wonderful national document the world has ever produced—the Constitution of the United States. And upon that foundation you and I are privileged to build to the fullest extent of our abilities. And foremost among these privileges, as I once read in THE ROTARIAN, is our freedom of choice.

'My Definition of Rotary'

LIC. CARLOS PALOMAR, *Notary*
Secretary, Rotary Club
Tampico, Mexico

As Rotary has grown in the world, so has it grown within ourselves. More than an organization, Rotary is a state of mind, and it is necessary for each of us to have a personal definition of our own. I'll give you mine: Rotary is a philosophy—without pedantry. Rotary preaches friendship—without forcing it. Rotary tries to teach—without boredom. Rotary aims to serve—without

expecting profit. Rotary seeks an internationalism — without interfering with national loyalties. Rotary has morals—without displacing any legitimate code of ethics.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Re: Business Ethics

V. K. HEBLE, *Rotarian*
Automobile Distributor
Ahmedabad, India

The ethics of my trade—selling automobiles—are, to my mind, the same as will apply in general to any trade where selling is done, whether one sells a commodity or one's own knowledge, as in the case of medical, legal, or engineering professions. When anything is sold, two persons are satisfied—the buyer and the seller—and the ethics will demand as much satisfaction of the one as of the other. . . . I shall have achieved something real and truly valuable if I build up sincere cordiality in my business relationship with my clientele and if they feel a genuine pleasure in dealing with me.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

When I Became an American

THOMAS A. VERDENIUS, *Rotarian*
Apartment-House Owner
Portland, Oregon

I believe a man can and should be a true American even before he receives his citizenship papers. I came to this country as a youth of 21 in 1899, became a citizen in 1905. But I was an American before I received my final papers. I became an American, in truth, in New York harbor, when I was returning to this country after a trip to The Netherlands, where I was born.

It was in late September and we encountered very rough weather. The morning of our arrival in New York harbor I arose early and hastened on deck. I found but one other passenger, a Frenchman, who showed that he was laboring under some great emotion. He

walked back and forth, always looking toward the harbor. Presently many other passengers came on deck, but the Frenchman and I continued to stand beside each other. He was returning to America from a visit to France. Both of us were watching for the first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty. Soon we saw it—at first but dimly, but gradually becoming more distinct. Then my companion gave vent to his feelings. Tears rolled down his cheeks. He snatched his handkerchief from his pocket and waved it again and again. He cried and laughed as he exclaimed: "Thank God for America! This is my land! This is my land!" As I watched him, I found that tears were also in my eyes—for were we not both coming home?

From that day, from that moment, I knew that in heart and soul I was an American.

Join Rotary—No!

H. L. McCAY
Secretary, Rotary Club
Miami, Florida

We hear and read so often of businessmen *joining* Rotary. We dislike the expression! No one can join a Rotary Club until he has been thoroughly checked and double-checked by various committees which decide, among other things, whether the party being proposed could properly be assimilated into the Club. In all probability, 50 percent of the men proposed for membership are found to be below the required standard, and their cards are quietly tabled—they never know they were investigated. *One does not join Rotary.* If he becomes a member, it is because he is fortunate enough to have been invited, and a mighty clean slate he must have before he is considered.—*From the Miami Rote.*

Faith Is Fundamental

F. MELVYN LAWSON, *Rotarian*
Principal, Senior High School
Sacramento, California

America is calling on all her citizens today to develop a deep sense of faith. Faith is fundamental to democratic citizenship, for the democratic concept is based on a belief in people and in their ability to control and improve themselves. If we lose faith on this point, we already have lost the fight! There



"THEY MAKE a perfect match. She owns a car and he owns four tires."

are those who have lost faith. There are those who have given up mankind. There are those who profess to see nothing but disintegration and breakdown in human affairs in the days ahead. I admit that this is an easy conclusion to reach sometimes when we look about us, but I have one fault to find with such a conclusion. After reaching and adopting it as one's own, there is no place left to go. The person who adopts such a conclusion has come to the end of his rope. People are the fiber and the sinew of this world. A belief in the future implies a belief in them.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

'Make Us Men of Vision'

DR. JUSTIN C. WOOD, *Rotarian*
Chiropractor
Salisbury, Maryland

A just and honorable peace can give all the world an opportunity for a decent standard of living. A large percentage of the world's population has never known the joy of a full belly. Just think of that for a minute. Just think of the challenge for America to start some plan whereby the millions of Asia, China, and India may have at least the bare necessities of a decent living. What an opportunity to render service in a real sense. America cannot be an oasis of peace and plenty while parts of the world suffer from starvation and war. Every nation must have space to live decently and access to the raw-material markets of the world. There is room for all, there are ample raw materials for all, and indeed most of us believe that in the all-wise plans of our heavenly Father, there is a place for all. We can render the world a unique and inestimable service by establishing a world of law and order, so that this ideal may be gradually accomplished. This is our destiny. God make us men of vision and daring who will nobly salvage our civilization by accepting our destiny of world leadership. As Abraham Lincoln said in his second annual message to Congress in 1862, "We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth."

Maintain Rotary Standards

OWEN L. UNDERWOOD, *Rotarian*
Men's Clothier
Pottsville, Pennsylvania

Every good American is unqualifiedly in favor of all-out, hard-hitting, efficient prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, but also every good American realizes how necessary it is that during and following the war we must maintain the high principles upon which America was founded and has grown to be the present hope of the world. We must not, in our eagerness to win, discard our principles. . . . We must maintain all the essentials of our democracy so that at the end we can help maintain a peace advantageous to all the peoples of the world. There would be no advantage in winning the war if by doing so we were to lose the principles for which we are fighting. Therefore, let us all, individually and collectively, be vigilant in maintaining the high ideals on which Rotary was founded.

I Induct My Son into Rotary

By A Father

MANY times have I been called upon to induct new Rotarians into this Rotary Club and always this duty has given me a great deal of pleasure. You cannot imagine, my dear son, just how much pleasure this particular ceremony gives to me. Rarely is it given to a father to have the privilege of inducting into a Rotary Club his own son.

Standing as you do today on the very threshold of your city's Rotary Club, —yes, standing as you do on the very threshold of life itself—we together are privileged today to epitomize and to dramatize the whole future of Rotary. If Rotary is to survive and to perpetuate itself as a great sociological and motivating force in the world, it most certainly requires young men. You are young—in fact, you are very young; you are perhaps the youngest member ever to be admitted to this Rotary Club. But in you and in the sons of thousands of other Rotarian fathers lie the very essence and hope of Rotary. We are counting a great deal upon you, and on other countless thousands of sons who will, like you, join Rotary in the future. A few decades more and we fathers shall have finished our life's course. We want you to be prepared to receive the torch from our faltering hands and to lead Rotary on to nobler and greater heights.

I am confident enough to assert that you have already received your grammar-school education in how to live; you have been taught in your home the rudiments of good living; you have been given a background of cultural and spiritual values. You are now graduating from the grammar school of

preparation for life—into one of the finest of the fine-arts schools of which I know. For Rotary is a university for the cultivation of those higher spiritual and ethical standards which we have come to accept as fundamental in Rotary.

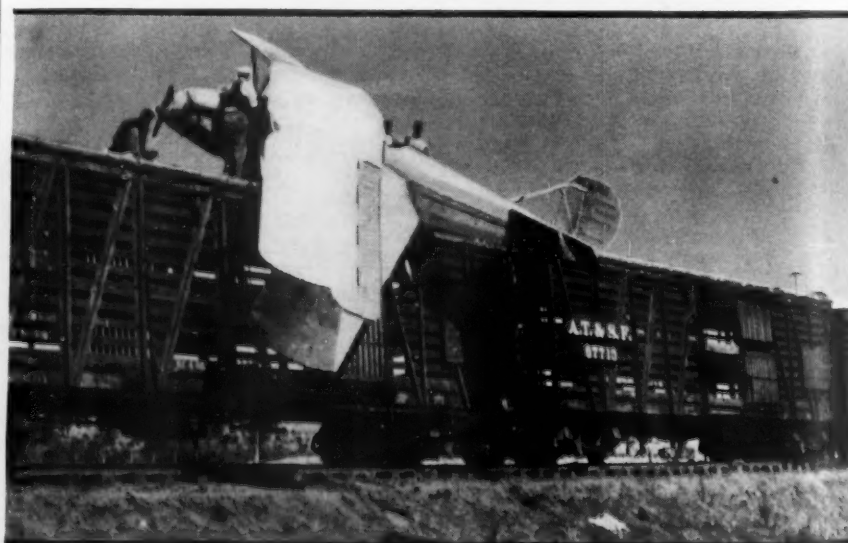
Emerson once said: "All persons exist to society by some shining trait of beauty or utility which they have." Every man has within himself qualities which make him valuable to society. When a man comes to Rotary, no matter how great an inferiority complex he may possess, no matter how humble he may be, he soon discovers, as his fellow Rotarians discover, that he has a veritable symphony of talents. They are latent in every human being, and only need to be developed and drawn out to be put to use. Rotary does that very thing. It will develop and perfect the use of your talents.

First among these talents in importance, I would say, is that recognized by the First Object of Rotary: "The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service." Rotary affords a peculiar and most delectable opportunity for the cultivation of friendships. You will discover within yourself and among your fellows a peculiar and most delightful friendship which exists among Rotarians.

Here in the development of those friendships you will have an opportunity to integrate yourself and take part in Club Service. Club Service was first manifested to you when you were invited to join this Club; a friendly hand was extended to you by every member

Can you match the photo below for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*—you will receive a check for \$3 if your "odd shot" is used. But remember—it must be different!

Odd Shots



TAKE-OFF ENDED. The plane failed to gain altitude, came to a stop atop a freight car, and provided a setup for a photo by Rotarian Robert W. Jacobs, publisher, of Marfa, Tex.

of the Club. This was your first taste of Club Service. Club Service is like a shuttle cock in a loom, travelling from Rotarian to the Club and back again from your fellow Club members to yourself, weaving the warp and woof of Rotary.

Rotary affords you the opportunity to develop a second talent in the fine arts school of Rotary. The Second Object of Rotary is the "Development of high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society." Here you have the unfolding of Vocational Service. Vocational Service means that you in your lifework will keep always before you the ideal of being the very best advertising man you know how to be, keeping in mind always the ideal of unselfish service to others.

This naturally brings us to the third talent that you will develop, and that is expression in the Third Object of Rotary, which reads: "The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life." This is best expressed by the perfect Rotarian in his associations with and his service to his fellow citizens. You will learn to think in larger terms of your vocation; you will come to see yourself as one not only employed by an individual concern, but as one sharing in the challenges and opportunities here in this community. To round yourself out as a perfect citizen and to develop thoroughly your symphony of talents, you will be given numerous opportunities in Community Service.

WHEN, in the Fourth Object of Rotary, which is "The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service," you accept membership in a Rotary Club, you not only become a member of your city's Rotary Club, but you also become a member of that great body of 212,000 Rotarians in more than 60 countries of the world, standing for and having as their objective the advancement of *international understanding*. If Rotary would attain its highest good, if you as a member of this Club would attain your highest development, you must not only have an understanding of Rotary as an opportunity for service among your fellow members, and through your vocation to the community, but you must consider yourself as being a part of that little leaven as small as a grain of mustard seed which Rotary devoutly hopes will some day, sometime, lead to that more perfect understanding among the peoples of the world.

In order to attain this ultimate in Rotary citizenship you must first of all become the highest expression of the ideal of Rotary as a citizen of your country. The Fourth Object of Rotary does not mean that you are to neglect your duties and profession as a citizen, but, rather, that you are to become the very finest and highest type of citizen so that in the emergencies and crises

which are sure to develop in the future history of the world, you as a calm-thinking, poised, self-reliant, broad-gauged citizen may direct and take part in directing the mass thinking of the world into safe channels.

On behalf of this Rotary Club, my son, I extend to you a most cordial greeting as a member of this Rotary Club. Your future in the Club depends upon yourself. Do not accept this membership lightly; do not entertain the idea that you are joining a Rotary Club to receive. It is more blessed to give than to receive. You will experience here in this Rotary Club the perfect joy of giving. If you accept membership with the thought of accepting or getting

something, I am afraid you will be disappointed. You are here to give, but in giving Rotarily, you will experience the greatest thrill of all, and that is the thrill of receiving through giving—the highest form of giving.

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established over half a century ago in 1890

Speaking of Canada

[Continued from page 25]

soon again, however, to have its impact upon Canada. In 1866 the Fenian Brotherhood undertook an invasion of Canada from the United States. The invasion was defeated, but it gave impetus to a movement already under way for the confederation of the British Colonies into one Dominion. This was given effect by the British North America Act, which came into force on July 1, 1867. At that time the Union consisted of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. Ottawa, already the capital of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), became the capital of the Dominion. Manitoba joined in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873. In 1869 the territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay Company were bought for £300,000 and the reservation of certain lands and privileges. Out of part of this area the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created in 1905.

The Confederation now consists of the nine Provinces above mentioned, the Yukon Territory, and the Northwest Territories. Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador, although British, are not part of Canada.

No country has been more affected by the coming of the railway than has Canada. Previous to that time the highways of commerce were the lakes and rivers, with which Canada is magnificently endowed, but these highways, except those of the Pacific coast, had the unfortunate habit of becoming icebound for several months in the year.

It was this fact more than any other that accounted for the slow development of Canada compared with that of the United States.

One of the conditions upon which British Columbia entered the Confederation was that it should have railway connection with Eastern Canada. After almost superhuman difficulties this was achieved by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Montreal to Vancouver, completed in 1885. Other railways followed, but most of them, coming upon evil days, were obliged to abandon private ownership, and were consolidated into the Canadian National Railways, owned and operated by the Government.

The place of the railways in the development of the Dominion is matched only by their present contribution to the war effort. Without the railways Canada's contribution could be only a fraction of what it now is.

On August 4, 1914, Canada entered into war with Germany. For a young country with a small population she made a prodigious effort, both in men and in materials. Products of farm and

factory were doubled and redoubled, and Canada emerged as one of the great industrial nations of the world.

Arising out of the war was also a new political status, in which Canada and the other self-governing British countries were officially described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic and foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Canada exercised her independence by becoming in her own right a member of the League of Nations, entertaining the hope that thereby the world might be spared any future holocaust of war. How vain was that hope does not need here to be stated.

Following the war, Canada survived, although not unscathed, inflation and deflation, and was beginning to set her face toward a measured prosperity when the storm broke again.

Mention of one slow development must not be omitted even from this brief sketch of Canada's history. It is the slow healing, through the years, of the rift with the United States which began with the Revolutionary War and was torn wide open by the War of 1812. A century and a quarter of peace have made of erstwhile enemies the two best

international friends in the world. Many causes have contributed to this result, not least of them Rotary International, which has helped to tie the two countries together in an international kinship. Travel, the universal educator, has cleared the fogs of misunderstanding. Americans have learned that Canadians do not all live in igloos; Canadians have learned that Americans are not all gangsters. Both have learned that, although separately shaped by the winds of circumstance and the forces of growth, they spring from the same root and consist of the same substance.

On September 3, 1939, following the German attack upon Poland, Britain declared war. The Parliament of Canada was immediately assembled, and on September 9, by an all but unanimous vote, declared for war.

Let it always be remembered that Canada, in immediately declaring for war upon the Nazi threat to democracy, did so not at the instance of any other nation. She is a free and independent country and she acted upon her own judgment. Time is justifying both her judgment and her foresight.

Meanwhile all democracy takes—and gives—the blows in which two conceptions of life are locked in mortal combat. The world trembles under the impact of Herculean forces now unleashed. The sledge of God reshapes the white-hot destinies of mankind upon the anvil of war.

Out of the clash and clamor there has emerged a new conception—United Nations. That conception brings new hope to a world now torn by strife.

A Federal Sales Tax?

No!—John L. Sullivan

[Continued from page 15]

If they are excluded from the tax, there won't be very much left to tax. If they are not excluded, the burden of the tax would fall too heavily on those who can least afford to pay it—the individuals living on \$14.50 a week.

Even if it were feasible to exempt certain necessities, I very much question whether the exemption would prevent price increases in these articles. For example, take the case of a clothing manufacturer. He would pay a sales tax on the materials he bought and on his machines. These added taxes would constitute for him another cost of doing business. Like any businessman, he would want to earn a profit on this additional investment, so he would add those taxes, plus something for profit, to the sales price of the clothes which he made. And when you would buy those clothes, you would pay an increased price for them even if it weren't

marked on the ticket as a sales tax.

In varying ways and degrees, the same thing would be true of the medicine bought at the drugstore and the food from the butcher or grocer. The price would be higher, even if nominally there were no sales tax added to these exempted articles.

Some advocates of the sales tax suggest that it be levied on manufacturers or wholesalers instead of retailers. Admittedly, this would simplify the administration of the tax, but it also would have its disadvantages. Let's take a carpet, for example. The wholesaler would pay the tax when he bought it from the manufacturer. Naturally, he would add that tax—plus something for profit on the tax—when he sold it to the retailer. Then the retailer would do exactly the same thing when he sold the carpet to you. The result? You would pay two price increases instead

of one—and each increase would be larger than the amount of the tax.

Any type of sales tax would increase the cost of living and make effective price control exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. The increased cost in living would cause labor to seek and obtain higher wages. These higher wages would mean higher prices for the goods you buy—and thus the spiral would go up and up and up, increasing prices all along the line, causing higher war costs and bigger deficits, and necessitating still more taxes.

Another argument advanced for a sales tax is that it would give everyone an opportunity to contribute directly to the nation's war chest. But they now have this opportunity. Today a married couple without dependents earning \$29 a week pays an income tax. A single person earning \$14.50 a week pays an income tax. Surely we do not wish to impose taxes on those earning less than these amounts.

In 1940—7,600,000 income tax returns were filed.

In 1941—15,200,000 income tax returns were filed.

In 1942—22,000,000 income tax returns will be filed.

Surely these figures show that all the people of the United States above a subsistence level have already been given the opportunity to contribute to the Federal Government.

Judge from these figures whether a sales tax is necessary to bring home to the American people the necessity and the cost of bringing the enemies to their knees.

Pros and Cons

The pros and cons of a Federal sales tax for the United States have ruffled the pages of this magazine before—even as long ago as June, 1933, when A. H. Stone and J. Oliver Emmerich debated the subject *Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy?* Longer ago than that, in fact, for in August, 1930, William Nelson Taft wrote on *Now Comes the Sales Tax*. That's history. But just last month Richard Yoe and John Noe, two synthetic American citizens, respectively assailed and defended the sales tax in the debate-of-the-month: *Lower Income Tax Exemption?*

Other periodicals also are treating the subject amply. See *Bring on That Sales Tax* in *Collier's* for February 21, 1942. In *Nation's Business* for February, 1942, Duke Schoop describes various types of taxation in *How You Will Pay for the War*. Watch the symposiums in the *United States News*. The subject in the November 28, 1941, issue was entitled *Should the Present Congress Enact a Tax Withholding Part of Income at the Source?*

The advanced armchair-researcher may find help in this new book: *American Taxation, Its History As a Social Force in Democracy*, by Sidney E. Ratner (Norton, 1942, \$4.50).—Eds.



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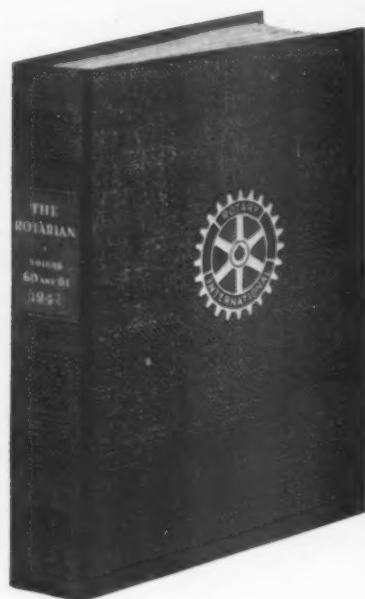
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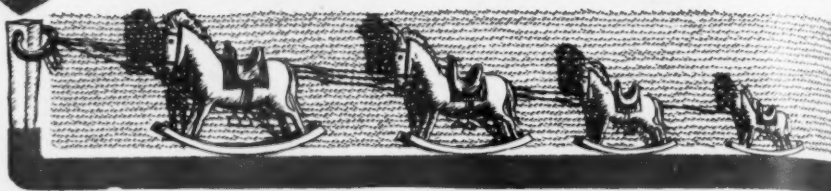
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Hobbyhorse Hitching Post



WHOLE NATIONS pose for the camera of the Rotarian this month's hobby story concerns. He's an aerial photographer. That is his business, but because it started as a hobby and because, of all things, this Rotarian flies in his spare time, too, his story can well be told right here. THE GROOM is indebted to LAWRENCE MCCrackEN, of Pontiac, Michigan, for the "facts."

"HOPPING" passengers on week-ends brought some of the young officers of the United States Army Air Corps a bit of loose change in the post-World War I period. Use of Army planes was, of course, forbidden, but some of the least-wrecked training planes could be salvaged, and week-ends were the boys' own time.

But the sought-for passenger trade did not always materialize—at least for TALBERT ABRAMS, now known as president of the Abrams Aerial Survey Corporation and as a Rotarian of Lansing, Michigan. Folks would flock out to see him fly, but they just wouldn't go up. So ABRAMS did the next best thing. He brought the thrills down to them on

photo plates, and the idea sold. It was the birth of a scheme which, 20 years later, is worth a gross of \$200,000 yearly to his business.

ROTARIAN ABRAMS, whose amazing business in making air surveys takes him so often to South America, Mexico, the West Indies, and other distant places that he sits in on Spanish-addressed Rotary Club meetings with the same enjoyment he gets from those in English, was committed to life in the air from the time he could read "flying machine" thrillers. Even his father, in the Michigan village of Tekonsha, conceded early that his son was no fit apprentice to the grain and feed business.

After high school the young aviation addict found work in an airplane factory in Buffalo, New York, and took flying lessons at \$1.50 a minute. The World War sent him with the Marine Corps on the Bahama patrol to watch for submarines that never appeared.

It was during the period immediately after the War, when he was commissioned in the Army Air Corps, that he had his first venture in passenger-hopping. With a friend he was able to recondition a wrecked plane. The commercial results of the enterprise have already been noted. His first week of taking pictures from the air—he used a \$2 box camera—was so encouraging that he borrowed a newspaper camera and did far better with it.

He was surprised to find how many estate owners liked "high way" perspectives. Prices for pictures went as high as \$200.

A soldier's bonus enabled him, with a companion, ARTHUR DAVIS, then a stu-

TALBERT ABRAMS with some of his aerial cameras. . . . Below: His mapping plane.





CONTOURS, or lines of equal level, can be drawn from aerial photos with this device, invented and manufactured by Mr. Abrams.

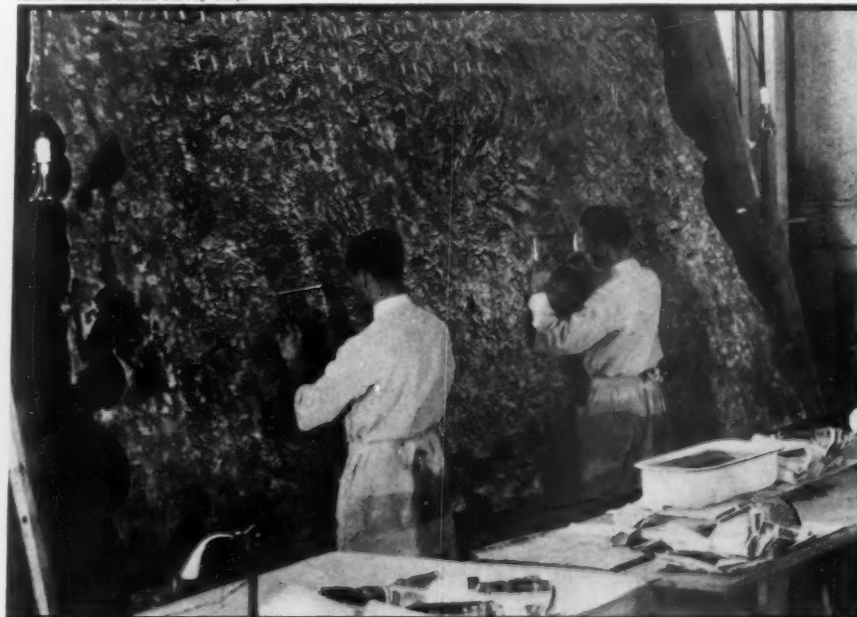
dent at Michigan State College, to buy an Army plane and organize the Michigan Airways. First profits got them a \$400 newly developed aerial camera.

The ABC (Always Be Careful) Airlines followed. Picture making from the air took more and more of their interest. "We took pictures of factories for advertising needs; pictures of homes for wealthy owners," related ROTARIAN ABRAMS. "Then, as business grew, we found that orchardists, lumbermen, engineers, miners, even hunters, found aerial views routine needs."

Highway engineers map roads from overhead-photo plats; hunters study deer trails by means of them; conservation departments map duck blinds from them; rural-electrification officials use them; flood-control engineers study them; South American countries exploit mines and waterways with the aid of them; communities are laid out by means of them.

One of the amazing characteristics of air photos, now being exploited in a remarkable degree by the Army, is the way minute details can be worked out from photographs taken at incredible heights. ABRAMS' pioneer work has made him, reluctantly, a manufacturer of devices

Photos: Abrams Aerial Survey Corp.



ABRAMS' experts piece together thousands of prints to make a "mosaic" of a surveyed area.

needed in aerial photography, along with his survey work.

But he prefers aerial photography. Also his hobby. It's—flying.

What's Your Hobby?

Perhaps it's gardens, or stamp collecting, or raising bull pups, or one of hundreds of other hobbies. Whatever it is, you'll no doubt want to know of other persons of the same interest. If you do, THE GROOM will be happy to list you below—if you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family.

Match Covers: Stanley Barasch (grandson of Rotarian—collects match covers), 916 N. Wood Ave., Florence, Ala., U.S.A.

Buttons: Mrs. Neal M. Wherry (wife of Rotarian—collects buttons), Lawrence, Kans., U.S.A.

Milk-Bottle Tops: Genevieve Kinch (daughter of Rotarian—collects milk-bottle tops; also pressed leaves), 213 4th St., Wallace, Idaho, U.S.A.

Match Covers: Manuel León Ortega, Jr. (son of Rotarian—collects match covers; will exchange stamps for empty covers), 9a, Hamburgo No. 218, Mexico, D.F.

Correspondence: Eighth Grade, St. Helena, Calif., Elementary School (students, 13 and 14 years of age, wish to correspond with similar class in other English-speaking countries: Rotarian Thos. B. Street, principal), St. Helena, Calif., U.S.A. (Note: Such exchange of correspondence must be arranged by interested groups; Rotary International does not make or sponsor such arrangements.)

Match Covers, Pen Pals: Michael St. Onge (son of Rotarian—collects match covers, coins, stamps; wishes to correspond with pen pals in U.S.A.), 74 Canada Road, Edmundston, N.B., Canada.

Pitchers: Mrs. C. F. McNaught (wife of Rotarian—collects pitchers of all sizes; will exchange), 831 W. 1st St., Elmira, N. Y., U.S.A.

Fans: Mrs. Jay W. Lewis (wife of Rotarian—collects fans of any description; will exchange with or buy from other collectors), Manchester, Iowa, U.S.A.

Art: C. H. Dunning (has been painting and exhibiting for 25 years; wishes correspondence with Rotarians of similar bent), 110 W.E.B.C. Bldg., Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.

Pitchers: Lois Sara Kime (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects small or miniature pitchers; wishes to correspond with other collectors), 17 Morningside Drive, Shelby, Ohio, U.S.A.

Entomology: Ralph E. Crabill (son of Rotarian—collects and studies insects; wishes correspondence with other collectors), 1027 Hoffman St., Elmira, N. Y., U.S.A.

Sand: Charles Hollingshead (13-year-old son of Rotarian—collects two-dram bottles of sand from everywhere), 329 W. 3rd Ave., Garnett, Kans., U.S.A.

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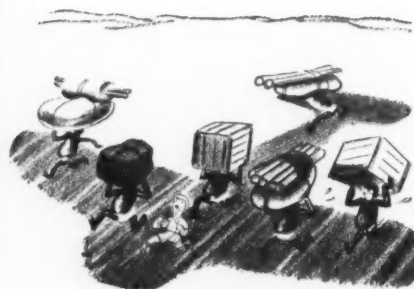
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"DOUBLE time, boys! This is the only shadow that we have left!"

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, The ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago. The following story is told by Rotarian Wallace A. Laird, of Ponca City, Oklahoma. The "victim" of the actual incident he relates is also an Oklahoma Rotarian.

Frank G. lives out on a small suburban place. One cold night a while back Frank heard a noise in the chicken house. He leaped from his bed, grabbed a shotgun, and took for the hen house in his long underwear.

As he reached the door of the hen house, he squatted down, ready for any eventuality. His old hound dog followed him out to the coop. As Frank squatted, his long underwear gapped open and the hound stuck his cold nose up against Frank. He fired and killed 16 chickens!

Pi

When the following lines are straightened out once more, they seem particularly significant at this time. They were first said by an American President.

Etl su evah iafht hatt hting kames tmghi; dan ni ahht tfaih let su ot eht ned, read to od ruo utdy sa ew ndtsud-rean ti.

Directory

Hidden in each of the following sentences is the name of a Director of Rotary International:

1. We plied him with questions—about his experiences as an air-raid

warden; how many people still live in Dover, normally a city of 41,000; etc.

2. Most of us, we found, associated hemp with Manila. Kersey, though few seemed to know it, was manufactured in England as early as the 13th Century.

3. There is a rumor going around that for the duration of the war, rents will be given a ceiling in defense areas.

4. "Puck" is part of the vocabulary of the game of hockey. "En," on the other hand, is a printer's term.

5. "When the guests first appear, son, have the room clerk notify me," I said somewhat impatiently.

Cockeyed Puzzle

Final state of the ugly duckling (Cinderella ending)

3 9 4 7

14 6 10 2

If I ever got yours, I did it unconsciously

Belt, shoe, collar, or something like that

12 15 8

Pretty slick

13 1 5 11

When you have guessed the words above, arrange their letters in the blanks below according to their respective numbers, and have the reason why the Lincoln Highway is like the way to Tipperary.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

14 15

(Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas, who submits this puzzle, is the sister-in-law of W. Frank Phillips, President of the Rotary Club of Canadian, Texas.—Eds.)

The answers to the three problems above will be found on page 63.

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Early Bird

Coal dealer: "Why, sir, don't you know that in another million years our coal supply will be totally exhausted?"

Consumer: "Yes, but isn't it a little too early to be shooting the price up three times in two months?"—Weekly Letter, WORCESTER, NEW YORK.

Easy to Find

"Where's the manager's office?" asked the paint salesman.

"Follow the passage," someone directed him, "until you come to the

sign reading 'No Admittance.' Go upstairs till you see the sign 'Keep Out.' Follow the corridor till you see the sign 'Silence' and then yell for him."—*Rotary News*, MATEWAN, WEST VIRGINIA.

Diplomacy

"You look all in today, Bill. What is the trouble?"

"Well," answered Bill, "I didn't get home until daylight, and I was just undressing when my wife woke up and said, 'Aren't you getting up pretty early?' In order to save an argument, I put on my clothes and came down to the plant."—*Bulletin*, FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS.

Epitaph

Inscription on a monument in France marking the grave of an Army mule: "In memory of Maggie, who in her time kicked two colonels, four majors, ten captains, 24 lieutenants, 42 sergeants, 432 other ranks, and one Mills bomb."—*The Aviso*, WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Don't Give Up

Husband: "I've got to get rid of my chauffeur. He's nearly killed me four times."

Wife: "Oh, give him another chance."—*The Rotary Felloe*, HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN.

Why Shouldn't It?

First pilot: "It makes me mad to be told I haven't enough altitude."

Second pilot: "It makes me soar, too."—*Rotary Bulletin*, YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Missed

Wife (to husband who had asked her how she liked his speech): "You didn't make the most of your opportunities."

Husband: "What opportunities?"

Wife: "Why, the opportunities you had of sitting down."—*Rotogram*, LAKEPORT, CALIFORNIA.

Rarity

"And what is so rare as a day in June?" quoth the poet. Well, a limerick with only four lines, for one. If you supply—by June 1—the best line for the incomplete limerick below, you will receive \$2. Send your contributions—as many as you wish—to The Fixer, Stripped Gears Department, care of "The Rotarian" Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.—Gears Eds.

\$2 Question

Jim Jack's got a whole lot of money—His bees got to work and made honey. Now what would you do In a similar stew?

Grub Growl?

Here's a "limerick-er" who answers a question with a question. The query, you will remember, in the limerick published in the January *ROTARIAN* sought to determine the cause for lack of attendance in a certain Rotary Club. Ray Church, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rotary Club of Helena, Montana, thinks perhaps he's put his finger—or, shall we say, tongue?—on the trouble. Here is the way he completed the limerick—and won the prize:

*Attendance has been our main failing,
Though none of our members is ailing,
Do you think it can be
We are feeling ennui?
Or is it the grub keeps 'em waiting?*

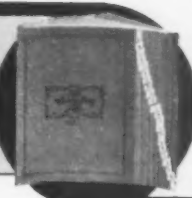
Answers to Problems on Page 62

Pr: From Abraham Lincoln's Cooper Union address, New York City, February 27, 1860: "Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

DIRECTORY: 1. Vernor (Richard E., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.). 2. Akers (Lawrence S., Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.). 3. Warren (T. A., Wolverhampton, England). 4. Yen (Te-Ching, Nanking, China). 5. Pearson (Daniel Cecil, Roswell, New Mexico, U.S.A.).
COCKEYED PUZZLE: It's a long way to go.

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"PAY NO attention to what my husband says. He's like that with me about money, too!"

Last Page Comment

THE FOUR OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

HOW GOES IT

with the Rotary wheel these days? Has it bogged down in the morass of bad news? Not according to the figures. Since last July 1, when the present Rotary year began, 76 new Rotary Clubs have joined this international fellowship of business and professional men—which more than offsets the number of Clubs lost in that period. Virtually all the latter were war casualties. Of those 76 new Clubs, 36 are in the United States and Canada, 31 in Ibero-America—and 9 in other countries. Rotary had, as of March 3, 5,059 Clubs and approximately 211,500 Rotarians.

NOTE ESPECIALLY

that growth in Latin America. Rotary now has 551 Clubs between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn and among the palm-fringed isles of the Caribbean. Rotary has "caught on" among the inherently warm-natured, high-visioned men of these lands, and those close to the situation confirm what is obvious—that the 14,000 Rotarians of Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking America are a potent and active force in the cultural and economic solidification of the long American Continent. Who, after all, first championed the great dream of pan-Americanism? Was it not Simon Bolivar, *Libertador*? (See *Bolivar Began It* in the April, 1940, issue.)

PAN-AMERICAN DAY

is April 14. Hundreds of Clubs have saved a meeting for it. Program planners may find help in Dr. Bainbridge's personal-experience story on page 7 and in the page of cartoons facing it, in Stephen Duggan's article about student exchanges, and in the *Little Lessons on Latin America* series, this time on Chile. Last month

a Rotarian told how to organize student Pan-American Clubs. Incidentally, does your Club know about REVISTA ROTARIA, the Spanish edition of this magazine? Leaf back to page 62 and read about it. Maybe you, as an individual, or your Club will count the sending of a "Fourth Object Subscription" such as is described there a fitting salute to Pan-American Day. . . . Rotary's use of radio to promote a closer continental understanding merits and is getting wide interest among American Rotarians. We refer to the Sunday-afternoon program *The Americas Speak*. Tune in during April. It ends in May.

A NOTE OF URGENCY

marked the letter President Tom J. Davis sent all Rotary Club Presidents in the United States and Canada the other day. It was a request that each Club stage a China Day program at its next meeting, or at its second next, at the latest. The suggestion fell upon ready soil. In the next two weeks hundreds, yes, thousands, of Rotary Clubs throughout North America had China Day programs—original, enthusiastic, instructive ones (as the item on page 46 reports). This wholehearted response showed that North American Rotarians generally bear a deep respect for the courage and resourcefulness of the Chinese people—and want to let them know it. China Day showed something else, too: that Rotary Clubs can act swiftly and in concert, even on short notice. That may be worth remembering.

SMALLPOX

used to strike almost all children. A fourth of those it visited, it killed. Others it marked and maimed. Then, in 1796, along came Dr. Edward Jenner, an English country doctor, with a shield

against the scourge. "Vaccination," he called it. Dairy farmers, he knew, had long believed but feared to reveal that once a person had had cowpox, a much milder disease, he'd never catch smallpox. Jenner proved that—and showed a skeptical world how to use that important knowledge. Three years later, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, began vaccinating in America. Last year only 1,368 cases of smallpox were reported in the United States. There's cause for elation in that story—but not for complacency. The battle never ends. Neither does the fight against diphtheria—of which 16,922 cases were reported in 1941. The other day a young mother we know was complaining to her pediatrician about the pain which an innoculation would cause her baby. "My dear lady," he sighed, his patience ebbing, "you have never seen a baby choking with diphtheria. Take it from me, you never want to!"

EARMARK MAY 1

for a little *extra* thought about the health of the youngsters round your hearth and about your town. May 1 is Child Health Day in the United States. But you already know that if you have anything to do with your community's observance of Boys and Girls Week, April 25-May 2. Friday's activities of that week are all to focus on child health and safety.

NOW THAT TIRES

have become a thing of beauty and a joy for ever so short a time, many Rotary couples that had planned to point the family bus toward Toronto next June are thinking twice—about the best way to get there. And so you find them arranging to double up or triple up with Hank and Ethel and Bill and Lill to make one car do for two or three. That's patriotic. It's also chummier. Others will take train, plane, bus, or boat—all laudable alternatives—to Rotary's 1942 reunion. You figure out how to get there and Toronto will do the rest. A great wartime Convention is forecast. Toronto's 407 Rotarians are burning the midnight oil to assure it.

- your Editor

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